Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY 1827. No. 1936

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the Suit of ABDOOL ALLY ABEDEEN, trading under the Name and firm of SHAIK HUSSIEN ABDOOL RAHIM ABEDEEN SAIK HUSSIEN. } *Plaintiff.*

Versus.

MULLUCKJEE EBRAMJEE and SHAIK HUSSON WULLY MAHOMED. } *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT on Friday the 13th day of July next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be put up to Sale by public Outcry on the Premises, Articles consisting of Locks, Hinges, Iron Chests, Brass Battons, and Sundry other Articles in the said Defendants Shop, situated within the Town wall of Bombhy, at Parsee Bazar and in the Neighbourhood of a Shop belonging to ADOMALLY SULTAN ALLY the property of the above named defendants.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
30th June. 1827.

શી·મુમ્બઇની·જુડીકેટરની·
ઍપરીમ·કોરટમોથી*
શરીપ્રું·બેચાણ*
અબ્દુલ·અલી·આબ્દિ
ઈન·કે·ધણી·શેખ·
ફરીદ·અબ્દુલ·રહીમ·આબેદીન·શે·
બદરૂદીનને·નામે·ધનધો·કરેછે·તેણી·પ
રીમાદીની·ડીકરી·મલિકજી·ખિરામજી·
તથા·શેખ·ફરીદ·વલીમોહમદ·ઉપર·થા
ર્ડછે*
ખબર·કીમાંથી·આપીયિજે·

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Just Published by Messrs. PARBURY ALLEN and Co.

LONDON,

In 1 Vol. 4to,

TRAVELS FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND

COMPREHENDING a Visit to the Burman Empire, and a Journey through Persia, Asia, Minor, European Turkey &c.

IN THE YEAR 1825-26.

Containing a Chronological Epitome of the late Military Transactions in Ava—an Account of the Proceedings of the present Mission, from the Supreme Government of India to the Court of Tehran—and a Summary of the Causes and Events of the existing War between Russia and Persia.

With Sketches of Natural History, Manners and Customs and illustrated with Maps and Coloured Lithographic Prints.

BY,

JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER Esq. H. P. Late H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, and attached to the Suite of COLONEL MACDONALD KINNEIR K. L. S. Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Tehran.

In 1 Vol, 8vo.

SHIGURF NAMAH-I-VELAET,

Excellent Intelligence, concerning Europe being the TRAVELS of MIRZA ITESA MODEEN.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE,

Translated from the Original Persian Manuscript into Hindoostanee with an English Version and Notes.

BY,

JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER Esq. H. P. Late H. M 13th Light Dragoons &c.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE MIRZA,

This work it is presumed will not only prove interesting to the general Reader, but will also be a convenient Text Book for the Hindoostanee Student. (2)

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 12th Instant,

ENGLISH Dressed Dolls—Gilt Picture Moulding, 2 Chests Masulipatam Snuff, Hodgson's Beer in Bottle.

[illegible]-apple CHEESE and

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

[illegible]CTION

[illegible] 12*th Instant.*

[illegible]CCOUNT

[illegible]HE

[illegible]*ignor.*

[illegible]VOICE

[illegible]OF

[illegible] SADDLES

AND

[illegible]RIDLES.

[illegible]LY damaged, from being [illegible]packed, also Heads and [illegible] Cruppers, and Mar-

[illegible] now on view

[illegible]*treet* 11*th July* 1827.

[illegible]ggs and Briggs

[illegible] WILL SELL

[illegible]Y AUCTION,

[illegible]e 12*th Instant,*

TWO ENGLISH

[illegible]*HOUND BITCHES,*

[illegible]REE PUPS, 6 MONTHS OLD.'

[illegible]above may seen at the Auc[illegible] room to-day.

[illegible]*Meadows Street,* 11*th July* 1827,

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 12*th Instant,*

AN INVOICE OF

ELEGANT

LONDON-MADE

CABINET WARE

COMPRISING Morocco Back Gammon Tables complete, Shaving Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Ne plus ultra Port folios, Morocco ditto Mahogany Tea Chests, Ladies Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases: Work Boxes, Reticules, Billiard Balls, &c.

The above are now on view

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

To-morrow the 12*th Instant,*

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AN ELEGANT

CHARIOT,

PAINTED YELLOW

ALSO,

A PAIR OF

CAPITAL

ARAB HORSES,

AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT

FULL BODIED

BUGGY,

HUNG ON E. SPRINGS,

PRICE Rs. 700.

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A LONDON BUILT,

PHEATON,

WITH DOUBLE HARNESS,

IMPORTED PER LOWTHER CASTLE,

PRICE RUPEES 2000.

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs,

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A SMALL

AND VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

BOOKS,

COMPRISING among others—The *last* Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica with the Supplement and addendum; in 26 volumes. Elegantly bound—Scott's Poetical Works with Plates; Byron's Works last Edition, Excursions in Suffolk, Picture of the Isle of Wight, the Rural Walks of Cowper; nearly the whole of the Minature Edition of the British Classics Uniform in size and bound in Morrocco, &c. &c. The whole to be sold at less than the English prices.

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION

FRESH PERSIAN

GARDEN SEEDS,

IN BOXES CONTAINING 17 *DIFFERENT KINDS,*

WHICH HAVE BEEN TRIED HERE

and found to be good,

PRICE PER Box Rs. 15.

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

IMPORTED PER,

MAITLAND,

SUPERIOR DOUBLE BARRELLED,

GUNS,

LACY and Whitton's Patent, fitted for either Percussion or Flint; price each ..... Rs. 600

Best Duelling Pistols by Gameson and Co. Threadneedle Street,; per pair ..... Rs. 500

Copper Caps, per thousand .. Rs. 20

Superfine Flints per hundred Rs. 4

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION.

A NEAT

CALCUTTA BUILT,

DENNET,

AND HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 850.

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

OFFER

FOR SALE

(RECEIVED PER BRIG BRITANNIA IN MARCH LAST.)

A SUPPLY

OF

VELNO'S ORIGINAL

VEGETABLE SYRUP.

Concentrated for the East Indies and other warm Climates.

PRICE PER BOTTLE

Rs. 20,

THE experience of Half a Century has proved this Mendicine to be the most, innocent and effectual Alterative. It corrects, purifies, and sweetens the Blood; and those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruption, and many of those melancholy Diseases arising from impurity of the Blood and Juices; those who suffer from the Dissipations and Indiscretions of their Youth, or whose Constitutions are broken down and debilitated by Mercurial, Antimonial, or Arsenic Medicines should submit to a regular Course of the Vegetable Syrup. The Effect of this Medicine, principally on the insensible Perspirations, is such as not to interrupt either Business or Pleasure; it operates on the Animal Juices, and requires only the common Restraints of Moderation in Diet. It is dissolved in the Chyle of the Stomach, is conveyed by the Circulating Fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those Diseases which originate in vitiated Blood. It is a safe, though a powerful Substitute for Mercury, and removes those Evils which an unsuccessful Use of that Mineral occasions.

Meadows Street, 11*th July* 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A VERY Handsome Europe built Barouche Landau nearly new Painted Green Lined with Drab Cloth, Green Silk Squabs, and Figured lace &c. with a pair of Excellent Iron Grey well matched Arab Horses and a Set of Rich Plated Mounted Harness, the Property of a Family proceeding to England.—Particulars may be known on application to them.

Bombay, 11*th July* 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 11*th July* 1827.

A CARD.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st Instant, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY, 15th *May* 1827.

TICKETS in the 2d CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827 to be had at Messrs SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.'s Office.—Price Rupees 120.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, a London built Buggy, just landed from the Ship Egyptian, Price Rupees 1000.

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A CARD.

Burjorjee Nanabhoy.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Messrs. Frith Bomanjee and Company.

BEG leave to introduce themselves to the notice of their friends and of the public generally, as successors to the old Established House of KEMPT AND CO. General Dealers Commision Agents, and Auctioneers.—They intend shortly to change their place of business, from the House occupied by the late Firm, to a larger and more Commodious building in NISBIT LANE, recently erected by LIMJEE CAWASJEE and they beg to express a confident reliance on a continuance of the liberal support for which their Predecessors have had so much reason to feel grateful.

HODGSON'S PALE ALE.

THE Assignees of the late firm of BAXTER & Co. having received a consignment from Messrs. HODGSON and Co. per the Egyptian, will dispose of the same at Rs. 135. per Hhd. for *Ready Money*,

ALSO.

Gunpowder received, per the same vessel, from Pigon and Andrew—which they will sell at Rs. 2½ per lb.

Bombay 11*th July* 1827.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Arab Horses accustomed to draw a Chariot together, or a Buggy singly; in good condition, and may be had together or singly—Price Rupees 800 for both or Rupees 400 for each.

Apply to the assignees of the late firm of BAXTER and CO.

Bombay, 11*th July* 1827.

THE ASSIGNEES.

TO THE LATE FIRM
OF
BAXTER & CO.

Being desirous of winding up the affairs of that Firm.

WILL SELL
BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE remaining Stock on hand of that Concern, comprising the Articles enumerated in the following List, which they beg to offer to the constituents and friends of the late firm, and to the public in general, at moderate prices, and below the market rate.

TERMS.

Cash; or unexceptionable Bills at two months sight.

LIST.

London particular Madeira Wine from Peacock and Co. in Pipe and Bottle, imported in 1819.

Do. Market do. in do. do. do. in 1816.

Lisbon Wine in Bottles.
Cape do. in do.
Malmsey do. do.
Gledstane's Claret in Bottles
Port Wine do.
Pink Champaigne.
Hoffman's Cherry Ratifia,
Do. Raspberry Vinegar,
Cogniac Brandy,
Old Jamaica Rum.
Bengal Table Cloths of sizes.
Do. Towels.
Fine Welch Flannel.
Boat Cloaks.
Handsome Breakfast and Dinner sets of English Porcelain.
Ditto Diamond Cut Glass Ware
Ivory handled Knives and Forks insets.
New Bandanna Handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Bengal Cheroots in Boxes,
Fine white Mammee Nankeen.
Blue and Green Curtain Gauze.
A handsome eight day Clock, with music by Bently and Beck.
A Ditto do. with Organ, plays 36 Tunes.
Europe Oil Cloth of various patterns and with Europe Carpeting of do.
Gold and Silver Watches Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, and Jewellery of kinds.

PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes with Silver Edges.
Butter and Sugar Pots do.
Tea Urns.
Single and double branch cut Table Shades.

RECEIVED LAST MONTH PER SHIP CERES.

Europe Hams.
Pine Cheeses.
Pickled and Fresh Salmon in Jars and Cannisters.
Pickled and Red Herrings in Jars.

Bombay, 11*th July* 1827.

Cawasjee & Pestonjee Marker.

IN FORBES STREET No. 7.

BEG most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen and Customers that they have just received at their Shop Asorted Childrens Toys, &c.

Bombay, 11*th July* 1827.

Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.

IN FORBES'S STREET,

HAVE for Sale Red Sweet Lisbon WINE, at 12 Rs. per Dozen, and Portuguese PORT WINE, at 12 Rs. per Dozen.

Bombay, 11*th July* 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE TEAK SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS

Captain Thomas Green,

WILL Sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th July, for Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of MESSRS. P. SEEWARJI AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND.

Bombay, 11*th July* 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH JUNE 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 224 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets are admitted on the Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, from the dates of their arrival at this Presidency. The Cadets for the Cavalry are promoted to Cornets, those for the Artillery to 2d Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the date of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

238 Messrs. W. Jesser Tudor, arrived on the Ship Charles Grant on the 12th June 1827.
252 " W. Falconar Hay, Do. Do.

Artillery,

248 Messrs. Harry Whalley Brett, Do. Do.
264 " Thomas Tarleton, Do. Do.

Infantry.

170 Messrs. John Waite Hockin, arrived on the Ship Atlas on the 13th June 1827.
151 " Francis Cristall, Do. Do.
163 " William Stearns Nettlefold, Do. Do.
140 " Petrie Show, Do. Do.
254 " Richard Jackson Holmes, arrived on the Charles Grant on the 12th June 1827.
261 " Thomas Lenox Frederick, D. Do
268 " John Burnett, Do. Do
274 " Charles Robert Hogg, Do. Do.

Mr. Henry Jackson, appointed a Cadet for the Infantry, not having arrived in the Ship Maitland, his name is to be struck out of the list published on the 6th ultimo, and his commission of Ensign cancelled under the rule prescribed by the Hon'ble Court dated the 11th April 1811.

The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, whose rank has been already settled, are admitted on the Establishment from the 12th instant, the date of their arrival on the Ship Maitland.

Infantry.

126 Messrs, William Edward Rawlinson,
134 " Thomas Stock,
137 " Samuel Henry Partridge.

Medical Establishment.

Messrs. Alexander Gregor,
John Spark.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank:

Lieutenant Colonel E. Frederick, Infantry,—arrived at Bombay on the Ship Charles Grant 12th June 1827.

Captain W. Sterling, 17th Regt. N. I.—ditto on the Ship Atlas 13th June 1827.

Surgeon J. Orton, Medical Establishment,—ditto on the Ship Maitland, 12th June 1827.

No. 225 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to direct that such of the Native Officers and men of the Corps of Natives Invalids as may be most efficient as to bodily strength, be selected and formed into a Veteran Battalion, for the performance of Garrison duty at Stations where they will not be exposed to much exertion or fatigue.

The Veteran Battalion will consist of eight Companies, to be clothed and equipped in a manner similar to the Regiments of the Line, and will be commanded by an effective Captain, with an Adjutant, until such time as an Invalid Lieutenant Colonel may be available for the charge.

The Head Quarters of the Veteran Battalion will be in the Southern Concan.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to carry the above arrangements into effect.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1827.

No. 226 of 1827.—Mr. James Sims Cowie is admitted on this Establishment, as a Cadet for the Artillery, from the 24th instant, the date of his arrival on the Ship Egyptian, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and promoted to 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1827.

No. 228 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on the occasion of Native Troops changing quarters and removing to a station where pendals are provided, half the usual hutting allowance, or one Rupee each man, shall be drawn on their account, and that the present allowance of one Rupee annually to Sepoys in pendals, shall cease.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1827.

No. 230 of 1827.—Captain C. B. James is appointed to act as Secretary to the Military Board, and Captain T. Baillie, of the 24th Regiment N. I. to act as 1st Assistant Commissary General at Surat, from the date of Major Fearon's departure on furlough to the Cape of Good Hope.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council
W. [illegible]WNHAM,

TO CORRESPON[illegible]

On looking over A[illegible]
tion, we find it a reply
that appeared in the Cour
for the interest of the P
our insertion of it, except

EXCHAN[illegible]

On London 1 | 9½.
Calcutta at 90 days sight 1[illegible]
Madras at 30 do. do. 9[illegible]

Value of Company's paper

Remittable paper 133½ Bo[illegible]
Unremittable do. 103½ "
Spanish Dollars are selli[illegible]
per 0 | 0
Freight to London £7 per [illegible]

THE GA[illegible]

BOM[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, 11[illegible]

We regret to learn, by
Madras, that the Oscar
to China, and having n
Opium on board, got a
the coast of Cambodia,
the morning of the 22

to a strong and unusual current which prevailed during the preceding night, and imperceptibly drifted her upon it.—A heavy ground swell, and fresh gale of wind, continuing to set on the bank, the bulky part of her Cargo, rice, was thrown overboard, and every other exertion by the crew was meffectually used for two days to get the vessel off. During the night of the 24th the Gale freshened, the Ship beat with tremendous violence on the bank, and every moment she was expected to bilge:—156 chests of Opium were thrown overboard; this measure saved her; and the next morning the weather moderating, they succeeded in floating her.

The Oscar received considerable injury, and lost her rudder and false keel. She put into Singapore on the 3d May to repair, and was expected to be ready to proceed on her voyage to China in about a month afterwards.

We give in to-day's Gazette the price of Company's Paper, and shall in succeeding numbers continue the practice.

A question lately asked by an old Indian, and a person of considerable property too, which at the time, appeared to us to betray singular ignorance of the Hon'ble Company's financial transactions, led us to think of inserting this piece of information—it was, to know the meaning of the Accountant General and Sub Treasurer at each of the Presidencies being designated public agents; but on further enquiry, we found, that this ignorance is by no means confined to him—For the benefit of the uninformed, we have to state, that by application either personally or by letter at the Accountant General's office, an individual may invest any sum of hundreds of Rupees in such loans as are open; he may request the subdivision, or sale, of any note that stands in his name;—can obtain even in England, the interest accruing on Company's paper; and have all this done without trouble or expense.

Our brother Courier may profit by this hint, and insert in the next Bombay Calendar the Government Proclamations on this subject, and such other information as may fully instruct the uninitiated in the nature of Company's Loans &c. And we would further suggest, that it be placed immediately after the article "General rates of Commission."

The Madras Journals mention that the state of their northern & interior tapauls indicates the fall of much rain in both quarters. We may add that the mouldy condition in which we have latterly received our Bengal despatches, conveys a pretty strong proof of the great length the S.W. Monsoon has penetrated in that direction.—The Iris in clearing up the dubious import of her name, so apt to be mistaken, appositely observes, that since she displayed, on Tuesday se-night her varied and resplendent beauties, the rain it has ceased to pour.—Heavy & incessantly as it fell during the three preceding, it certainly has become mild and gentle during the past, week, and within these last few days we have had but an occasional Rain-bow shower.—The weather is now delightful; the thermometer seldom ranging higher than 84° at noon day.

Since the commencement of the monsoon the thieves have been labouring hard in their own proper avocations. We have heard that they are reinforced this season by late arrivals from the Deccan, but the only colour for the report, seems to us to be, the daring nature of several burglaries which have recently been committed. If however there by any truth in it, how much does it prove the necessity of some such code of Police Regulations as are suggested by a correspondent in our Gazette of the 7th March, and seconded by our re-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

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BOMBAY, }
15th May 1827. }

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Old Jamaica Rum.
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Do. Towels.
Fine Welch Flannel.
Boat Cloaks.
Handsome Breakfast and Dinner sets of English Porcelain.
Ditto Diamond Cut Glass Ware
Ivory handled Knives and Forks insets.
New Bandanna Handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Bengal Cheroots in Boxes.
Fine white Mammee Nankeen.
Blue and Green Curtain Gauze.
A handsome eight day Clock, with music by Bently and Beck.
A Ditto do. with Organ, plays 36 Tunes.
Europe Oil Cloth of various patterns and with Europe Carpeting of do.
Gold and Silver Watches Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, and Jewellery of kinds.

PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes with Silver Edges.
Butter and Sugar Pots do.
Tea Urns.
Single and double branch cut Table Shades.

RECEIVED LAST MONTH PER SHIP CERES.

Europe Hams.
Pine Cheeses.
Pickled and Fresh Salmon in Jars and Cannisters.
Pickled and Red Herrings in Jars.

Bombay, 11th July 1827.

Cawasjee & Pestonjee Marker.

IN FORBES STREET No. 7.

BEG most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen and Customers that they have just received at their Shop Asorted Childrens Toys, &c.

Bombay, 11th July 1827.

Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.

IN FORBES'S STREET,

HAVE for Sale Red Sweet Lisbon WINE, at 12 Rs. per Dozen, and Portuguese PORT WINE, at 12 Rs. per Dozen.

Bombay, 11th July 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE TEAK SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS

Captain Thomas Green,

WILL Sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th July, for Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND.

Bombay, 11th July 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH JUNE 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 224 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets are admitted on the Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, from the dates of their arrival at this Presidency. The Cadets for the Cavalry are promoted to Cornets, those for the Artillery to 2d Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the date ot their rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

238 Messrs. W. Jesser Tudor, arrived on the Ship Charles Grant on the 12th June 1827.
252 " W. Falconar Hay, Do. Do.

Artillery,

248 Messrs. Harry Whalley Brett, Do. Do.
264 " Thomas Tarleton, Do. Do.

Infantry.

170 Messrs. John Waite Hockin, arrived on the Ship Atlas on the 13th June 1827.
151 " Francis Cristall, Do. Do.
163 " William Stearns Nettlefold, Do. Do.
140 " Petrie Show, Do. Do.
254 " Richard Jackson Holmes, arrived on the Charles Grant on the 12th June 1827.
261 " Thomas Lenox Frederick, D. Do
268 " John Burnett, Do. Do
274 " Charles Robert Hogg, Do. Do.

Mr. Henry Jackson, appointed a Cadet for the Infantry, not having arrived in the Ship Maitland, his name is to be struck out of the list published on the 6th ultimo, and his commission of Ensign cancelled under the rule prescribed by the Hon'ble Court dated the 11th April 1811.

The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, whose rank has been already settled, are admitted on the Establishment from the 12th instant, the date of their arrival on the Ship Maitland.

Infantry.

126 Messrs, William Edward Rawlinson,
134 " Thomas Stock,
137 " Samuel Henry Partridge.

Medical Establishment.

Messrs. Alexander Gregor,
John Spark.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank:

Lieutenant Colonel E. Frederick, Infantry,—arrived at Bombay on the Ship Charles Grant 12th June 1827.

Captain W. Sterling, 17th Regt. N. I.—ditto on the Ship Atlas 13th June 1827.

Surgeon J. Orton, Medical Establishment,—ditto on the Ship Maitland, 12th June 1827.

No. 225 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to direct that such of the Native Officers and men of the Corps of Natives Invalids as may be most efficient as to bodily strength, be selected and formed into a Veteran Battalion, for the performance of Garrison duty at Stations where they will not be exposed to much exertion or fatigue.

The Veteran Battalion will consist of eight Companies, to be clothed and equipped in a manner similar to the Regiments of the Line, and will be commanded by an effective Captain, with an Adjutant, until such time as an Invalid Lieutenant Colonel may be available for the charge.

The Head Quarters of the Veteran Battalion will be in the Southern Concan.

His Exellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to carry the above arrangements into effect.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1827.

No. 226 of 1827.—Mr. James Sims Davis is admitted on this Establishment, as a Cadet for the Artillery, from the 24th instant, the date of his arrival on the Ship Egyptian, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and promoted to 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1827.

No. 228 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on the occasion of Native Troops changing quarters and removing to a station where pendals are provided, half the usual hutting allowance, or one Rupee each man, shall be drawn on their account, and that the present allowance of one Rupee annually to Sepoys in pendals, shall cease.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1827.

No. 230 of 1827.—Captain C. B. James is appointed to act as Secretary to the Military Board, and Captain T. Bailie, of the 24th Regiment N. I. to act as 1st Assistant Commissary General at Surat, from the date of Major Fearon's departure on furlough to the Cape of Good Hope.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. BROWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On looking over ADELAIDE'S *communication, we find it a reply to an advertisement that appeared in the Courier; and for the interest of the Paper our insertion of it, except*

EXCHANGE

On London 1 | 9½.
Calcutta at 90 days sight 100
Madras at 30 do. do. 99½

Value of Company's paper in the Bazar

Remittable paper 133½ Bombay
Unremittable do. 103½ "
Spanish Dollars are selling at 210
per 0 | 0
Freight to London £7 per Ton.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY 1827.

We regret to learn, by Madras, that the Oscar of this Port to China, and having upwards of 600 Opium on board, got aground on the coast of Cambodia before day the morning of the 22nd April;

to a strong and unusual current which prevailed during the preceding night, and imperceptibly drifted her upon it.—A heavy ground swell, and fresh gale of wind, continuing to set on the bank, the bulky part of her Cargo, rice, was thrown overboard, and every other exertion by the crew was meffectually used for two days to get the vessel off. During the night of the 24th the Gale freshened, the Ship beat with tremendous violence on the bank, and every moment she was expected to bilge:—156 chests of Opium were thrown overboard; this measure saved her; and the next morning the weather moderating, they succeeded in floating her.

The Oscar received considerable injury, and lost her rudder and false keel. She put into Singapore on the 3d May to repair, and was expected to be ready to proceed on her voyage to China in about a month afterwards.

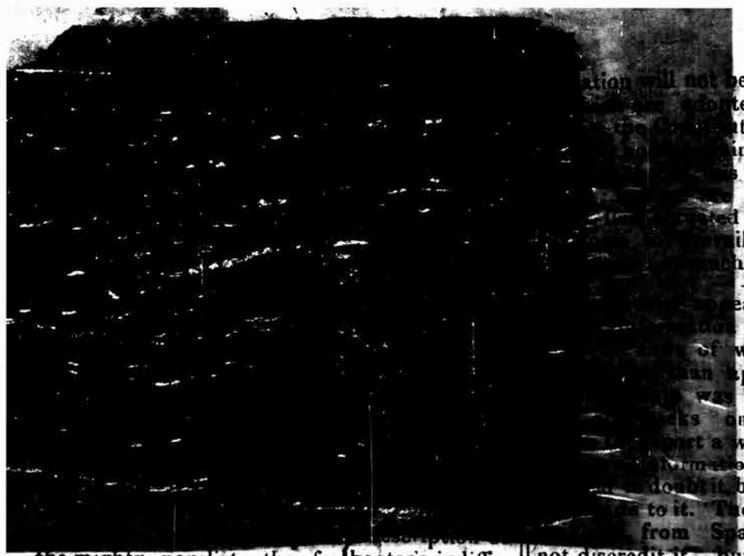
We give in to-day's Gazette the price of Company's Paper, and shall in succeeding numbers continue the practice.

A question lately asked by an old Indian, and a person of considerable property too, which at the time, appeared to us to betray singular ignorance of the Hon'ble Company's financial transactions, led us to think of inserting this piece of information—it was, to know the meaning of the Accountant General and Sub Treasurer at each of the Presidencies being designated public agents; but on further enquiry, we found, that this ignorance is by no means confined to him—For the benefit of the uninformed, we have to state, that by application either personally or by letter at the Accountant General's office, an individual may invest any sum of hundreds of Rupees in such loans as are open; he may request the subdivision, or sale, of any note that stands in his name;—can obtain even in England, the interest accruing on Company's paper; and have all this done without trouble or expense.

Our brother Courier may profit by this hint, and insert in the next Bombay Calendar the Government Proclamations on this subject, and such other information as may fully instruct the uninitiated in the nature of Company's Loans &c. And we would further suggest, that it be placed immediately after the article "General rates of Commission."

The Madras Journals mention that the state of their northern & interior tapauls indicates the fall of much rain in both quarters. We may add that the mouldy condition in which we have latterly received our Bengal despatches, conveys a pretty strong proof of the great length the S.W. Monsoon has penetrated in that direction.—The Iris in clearing up the dubious import of her name, so apt to be mistaken, appositely observes, that since she displayed, on Tuesday se-night her varied and resplendent beauties, the rain it has ceased to pour.—Heavy & incessantly as it fell during the three preceding, it certainly has become mild and gentle during the past, week, and within these last few days we have had but an occasional Rain-bow shower.—The weather is now delightful; the thermometer seldom ranging higher than 84° at noon day.

Since the commencement of the monsoon the thieves have been labouring hard in their own proper avocations. We have heard that they are reinforced this season by late arrivals from the Deccan, but the only colour for the report, seems to us to be, the daring nature of several burglaries which have recently been committed. If however there by any truth in it, how much does it prove the necessity of some such code of Police Regulations as are suggested by a correspondent in our Gazette of the 7th March, and seconded by our recommendation? We are not so sure as to imagine that our authority carries much weight with it; yet surely [illegible] noticed—one [illegible]



the mighty novelist—the freebooter's indifference and undaunted manner throughout, were happily sustained, nor did we observe its proper bounds once overstep't.—The expression of his revengeful rage when betrayed by Rashleigh was nervous and true to the life, and evinced powerful tragic talent.

The Glasgow weaver was well conceived, and his dialect natural and good, and delivered with that ludicrous effect which marks the character.

Rashleigh had a full and just conception of his part, and displayed in his countenance all the workings of a mind, at one time exulting in the fancied fruition of iniquitous schemes, diabolical maliguity when thwarted, and then the desperation of a ruffian.

Francis Osbaldstone was respectable, and his songs most sweet and melodious.

Her nain sell the Dougal creature looked and acted the rough tho' feeling semibarbarian with excellent effect; and the remaining male characters were for the most part in good keeping.

The scenes in which Helen McGregor feels the distraction of a Wife and the tenderness of a Mother were exquisitely pourtrayed—and Diana Vernon was all that could be expected or desired—she looked the woman, and sung as usual with great taste.

Giovanni in London was announced for repetition to-morrow night, but that intention is either abandoned or postponed. We hope the latter, for we are far from being satiated with the representation, and believe that it would again draw a crowded audience.

The debates in the House of Commons on Mr. Canning's proposed alterations in the Corn Laws, appear from the portion we have seen of them, of so great volume, that we abandon all thoughts of republishing them in our Columns; & we now content ourselves with presenting to our readers the original detailed plan, laid, on the 18th March last, before the House, while in Committee, by the Right Hon'ble Secretary for Foreign Affairs. On the 11th a vigorous attempt was made to reduce the medium or protecting price of Wheat from 60s. to 50s. per bushel, but it unfortunately failed. The next day brought with it, a modification by Ministers in the protecting prices of Barley and Oats, raising the one from 10 to 12s. the other from 7 to 9s. per bushel; which though warmly opposed was, of *course*, carried by an overwhelming majority. The plan itself from the first, was considered by the body of the people, a sort of half measure of relief; and this change for the worse, has drawn down on Ministers, the indignation and ridicule of the public. The following pertinent remarks on the subject are from the Times.

"With respect to barley—it is well known that barley forms the chief constituent ingredient in the bread of the poor throughout the north of England. It is sold, and even grown, mingled with the wheat, and the whole is called meslin; so that the increase of the tax upon barley is really an increase of the tax upon the bread of the poor: it is also an impost upon his drink; and though the brewer may not immediately raise the price of this article, he will lower its strength, and that at a time when there is, from its low price, so strong a temptation to drink gin. Oats, too, are also a constituent article in the price of the bread of Scotland; so that the Corn Bill, thus metamorphosed, is likely to turn out a most grievous oppression on the manufacturing poor, and to place their bread, coarse as it is, beyond their reach. Better would it have been, in our mind, to have raised the price of the bread of the rich, by rendering wheat as far as possible inadmissible, than thus to have dropped down with heavy hand upon the only necessaries of which the poor can procure for the support of nature.

However, the cruelty is, we suspect, to be indiscriminate; for we have heard that the condition of the bill's passing is, that a prohibitory duty, even upon wheat, shall be imposed in its progress up to the Royal assent,—that is, that foreign wheat shall not be admitted at all till the home article has mounted up to a certain price. Such an arrangement preserves the mischief of the old system, and amalgamates it with whatever is noxious and distressing in the new. And do Mr. CANNING and Mr. HUSKISSON submit to these distortions of their originally benevolent plan?—If so, we ask, who are Ministers? Where does the responsibility attach? There is no First Lord of this Treasury! No President of the Board of Trade! No Secretary for Foreign Affairs! They are all sick; and we doubt much whether

...e sicker still of the measu-
...ted during their absence.
...tion is evidently changing
...ng an Aristocra cy. The
...s responsible Ministers are
... governed by the legisla-
...d by that influence which
...il in them. America is at
...h a monarchy as England."

...ears to have obtained more
... as to the channel thro'
... war between England and
...ppeared in our last. The
... from England, and had
...s on her passage; this still
...rt a week more recent than the
...; and yet our brother is
... because his English files do
... to it. The very latest accounts from
... from Spain, and from Portugal do not discredit it, but rather tend to support the rumour.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Canning has experienced a serious relapse, and is so ill that his resignation even is contemplated.—No change of Ministry has yet taken place.

Accounts from Greece announce several decisive victories by the Greeks—the whole of Livadia it is said, has risen against the Turks, with Kariaskaki at their head.

It was but natural to expect that the news of the failure of the Catholic Claims would create some degree of dissatisfaction in Ireland; we have accordingly accounts of its exhibition, though we are glad to learn that no actual violence has as yet been occasioned by the circumstance.

We recently informed our readers that the United States Government was busy building no less than nineteen Ships of war, to carry in all 804 Guns. Later intelligence speaks positively of the active and full equipment of the whole American Navy, which consisted last year of 12 line of battle Ships, 20 frigates, and of Sloops of War in proportion.

That Republic must indeed be preparing for War, and political speculation points at France as the object, against which, so formidable a naval force, is being arrayed; tho' the receipt of the news seems to have created a considerable sensation in England. The only cause of offence which it is said the United States can have with France, is delay in indemnifying the Republicans, for various alleged unjust captures, spoliations, confiscations and other illegal acts, committed during the last twenty two years on her Shipping. She claims upwards of ten millions of Dollars on this account; but so long a reckoning must be open to much contradiction both in matters of fact and argument; and consequently could hardly form the sole ground of a war, if France has not openly denied the justice of the claim in gross, or declined satisfying it.

Thus led to doubt that these warlike preparations arose out of such a cause, we looked carefully over our last three months, files for another; but as affecting France we could find none; indeed no event appears to have occurred, since a message by the President, was delivered in December last to Congress, which could materially change the features of any of the relations then existing between the United states and foreign powers. Such a Message usually speaks the honest sentiments of the Government, to the American people,—hence we may fairly assume, in the absence of more precise information—for America has not subsequently declared any fresh source of complaint, that, the matter contained in that message is the only grounds on which she could at the present time go to war;—and we now proceed to point out to our readers those which Mr. John Quincy Adams then laid before public view.

With every power in the Old and New worlds, he said, the United States was on the most friendly terms—With European powers she enjoyed reciprocal commercial intercourse, and that, with France, was becoming every day more beneficial to the Republic; though he added "our claims upon the justice of the "French Government, involving the pro-"perty and the comfortable subsistence of "our fellow citizens, and which have been "so long and so earnestly urged, are "not in a more promising train of ad-"justment than at your last meeting;—their "condition remains unaltered". England alone, he stated, formed a mortifying exception to this gratifying account of the relations of the republic with foreign states.—Serious commercial disputes, and recriminatory enactments had recently taken place—here he entered into a detailed view of the commercial intercourse between the two countries since the close of the last War, and stated that before 1821 the Ports of the British Colonies were shut against all foreign Ships, & that the Republic in consequence, closed her Ports against vessels from England. In that year she partially opened her Colonies to the United States commerce, on which however, heavy restrictions were laid. America followed her example, and imposed corresponding burdens on the trade from the British Colonies. Negotiation was afterwards set on foot to obtain mutual terms of accommodation; but in July 1825 an act of Parliament passed, opening the British Colonies under certains conditions to foreign nations generally: these conditions, it was alleged were not fulfilled by America, and in the same month an order of Council issued, shutting out from the close of the year 1826, America from trading with every British Colony except the East India Company's possessions. At this very time an Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary had arrived from America, in London, for the purpose of finally arranging these commercial negotiations; on becoming acquainted with this unexpected determination, he expostulated with the British Ministry upon "the injustice of the measures but had for answer that according to the ancient maxims of policy of European nations having colonies, their trade is an *exclusive possession* of the mother country. *That all participation in it by other nations is a boon or favour*, not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the colony. That the British Government, therefore, *declines negotiating concerning it;* and that, as the United States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament of July 1825, Great Britain *would not now admit vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.*"

Mr. J. Q. Adams concludes his observations with respect to England in the following words "It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion between the two Governments. Our north-eastern and north-western boundaries are still unadjusted. The Commissioners under the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent have nearly come to the close of their labours; nor can we renounce the expectation, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their report, to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both parties. The commission for liquidating the claims for indemnity for slaves, carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting with doubtful prospects of success. Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two Governments the results of which, we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will ultimately meet a return, not of favours, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will."

Verily, then, America does not seek a favour from England. England truly replies we will give you none; we see *no* advantage to *us* in the Commercial intercourse you desire with our Colonies, you have subjected our Colonial Shipping to imposts and restraints, wholly inconsistent with reciprocity and with the promises which induced us to relax our navigation laws in your favour, and we will now exercise our unquestionable right of shutting you out from all intercourse with our Colonies. Similar sentiments to the above are expressed in the long official communications that passed in August last between Mr. Gallatin, the Republican Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Canning our Secretary for Foreign affairs; and the only further step that appears to have been taken in the business, is one by America, declaring her Ports absolutely shut against all British Colonial Commerce from the 1st of September 1827.

This then seems the state of the question, whether war be intended against France or England. Against France the Republic has only one cause of complaint, and that not of an exigent nature, nor likely at present to be immediately hurtful to her prosperity—with England she has a variety of disputes, and none of a less dangerous tendency than the single one with France; and one of them of that overwhelming importance that must necessarily shake her commercial relations to the centre.

Under these impressions we take leave of the subject for the present, yet anxiously trust that the next arrivals will bring us accounts of a more peaceable character.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. Smee, 5th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. C. Jameson, M. D. Mads. Estt.
Lieut. G. J. Jameson, 4th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surg. C. F. Collier, 1st. Bn. Arty.
Asst. Surg. Robt. Browne, M. D. Arty.
Actg. Asst. Surg. Bourchier, M. D. Marine.
Lieut. J. R. Brown, 6th M. Lt. Cy.
Lieut. Geo. Rowley, 2d Lt. Cavy.
Lieut. Robt. Shortreed, 14th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. R. Hogg.
Lieut. A. P. Hockin, 2d Gr. Regt.
Ensign J. W. Hockin. Unattached.
Cornet W. J. Tudor, Ditto.
Ensign Lewis Brown, Ditto.
Ensign N. Goslin, Ditto.
Cornet W. A. Hamilton, Ditto.
Ensign James Gevinnett, Ditto.
Ensign John Burnett, Ditto.
Ensign R. E. Holmes, Ditto.
Ensign Robt. Hudson, Ditto.
Ensign Thos. Nelson, Ditto.
Ensign W. B Rawlenson, Ditto.
Cornet Wm. Hamilton, Ditto.
Ensign Frances Cristall, Ditto.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 5th Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, Com. from Bengal, 11th May.
7th Ship Fort William, Jas. Neish, Com. from Calcutta, 13th May.

Passengers per Asia Felix—Mr. J. Roberts, Capt. R. Craw, C. S.

Per Fort William.—Lieut. S. Richardson, B. M. J. Still, Esq. Purser do.

DEPARTURES.—July 7th The H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, T. Baker, Esq. Capt. to China

Passengers by Lowther Castle.—A. J. Kerr, Esq for Penang, Mrs. A. J. Kerr, for England, Miss A. Hough, Lieut. G. Pilcher, Mr. Surg. Boutchier, Mr. Sergisson Nott, Thos Todd, Mardon, Esq. Surgn. John Murray, Nath. Bowers, John Baskerwelle.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Triumph, for London.
Maitland, for ditto.
Warwick, for ditto.
Egyptian, for ditto.
Hythe, for China } H. C.
Atlas, for ditto. } H. C.
Charles, Grant for ditto. } H. C.
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Duke of Bedford for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 15. Ship Almeida, C. Daly, from Bombay 12th May—Brig Harriet, R. S. Kindley, from Madras 8th June.

June 16. Ship Cæsar, Thomas A. Watt, from London 16th January, Cape 15th April, and Madras 10th June—Brig Sir W. Wallace, G. Wilson, from London 2d February and Madras 10th June—Brig Swallow, J. P. Morley, from Mauritius 15th April, Tranquebar, Escapelly and Coringa 9th June.

June 17. H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise J. H. Johnston, from Amherst Island 13th June.

Passengers per Ship Caesar from London:—Mrs. Dely; Mrs. R. E. Jones; Miss Dely; A. C. Plowden, Esq. Writer; Messrs. Robert Speirs, R. E. Jones, and F. Maclagan, Free Merchants; Messrs. J. W. Conran, T. R. Ellis, and W. Smith Cadets.

From the Cape:—Mrs. Serjeant Bourke.

From Madras:—Assistant Surgeon Knox, H. C.; Assistant Surgeon Granes, H. M. 38th Foot.

The Caesar spoke the Private Ship Susan on the 12th June, in Lat. 17° 20' N. Long. 83° 50' East—all well.

Per Brig Swallow, from Mauritius:—Mrs. Morley; P. S. Kierulf, Esq. Merchant.

Per H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, from Amherst Harbour:—Major Fenwick; Lieutenant Smith; Mrs. Smith and two Children; Mr. Crawford, of the Flotilla, and late Commander of the Diana Steamer; one Serjeant of Artillery; and one hundred and fifty Natives, Madras Troops, and Followers.

The Eliza, Cuthbertson, arrived at Amherst Island on the 11th June, bound back to Calcutta.

The Transport Alexander sailed from Amherst Harbour for Tavoy, on the 18th May, with Troops, Followers, &c.

The Gunjava, at Amherst Harbour, on the above date, and sailed for Rangoon.

The Bombay Merchant arrived at Amherst Harbour on the 15th, having experienced bad weather, and damaged a small quantity of her Cargo.

The H. C. S. Ernaad arrived at Amherst Harbour on the 1st—all well.

The H. C. Steam Vessel Irrawaddy arrived at Amherst Harbour on the 3d with the Gun Vessel Surma in tow, and from thence proceeded to Molmein.

On the 20th May, the Steam Vessel Irrawaddy Struck by Lightning with loss of her Fore Topmast and Fore Cap, &c. at Mölmein.

The Brig Hebe, R. Heaviside, for Singapore, and French Ship Harpooneur, C. Lancy, for Bourbon, are expected to sail immediately.

The H. C. Ship Ternate gone to Sea on the 14th Instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 21, Brig Highland Chief, C. W. Eaton, from Padang 24th May, and Trincomallee 19th June; do. Ship David Clarke, T. B. Viles, from China 22d April, Singapore 20th, and Pinang 31st May; 23, H. C. Ship General Kyd, A. Nairne, from London 18th March; do. H. M. Ship Tamar, J. J. G. Bremer, from Pinang; do. Ship John, Dawson, from Covelong, passed the Roads for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—June 20, Ship John Adam, E. Dew, for Calcutta,; 24, Ship David Clarke, T. B. Viles, for Calcutta; 26, H. M. Ship Pandora, W. C. Jervoice, for Pinang.

Vessels in the Roads, 27th June.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer.
H. C. Ship Bombay, Captain J. Charritie
H. C. Ship Waterloo, Captain W. Manning.
H. C. Ship General Kyd, Captain A. Nairne.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Kail.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pientzenuver.
Brig L' Actif, Captain D. Chaveleur.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain James Hall.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Poona, on the 1st July, by the Reverend Antonio Rodrigues Lopes de Conceigao, Senhor John de Gama, Clerk, Deputy Surveyor General's Office, to Senhora Mary Anne de Costa, widow.

On Friday the 6th Instant, at St. Thomas Church by the Revd. Mr. Carr, by Special licence, Sergt' Major James Warren, of the H. C. 2d Gr. Regt. to Elizabeth Ellinor Riddell.

BIRTH.—On the 9th instant, the Wife of Mr Conductor W. Willis, of the Ordnance Department at this Presidency, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chanda, near Nagpore, on the 16th of June, Agnes Blane, the infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon A. Montgomery, Bombay Medical Establishment, aged 7 months.

At Surat, on the night of the 30th Ultimo, William George Bird, Esq. Honorable Company's Civil Service.

On the 18th of May, at Mhow, Mr. W. Davison, Conductor in the Ordnance department at that station, aged about 30 years, truly regretted by all who knew him.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 12th June, at St. Stevens' Church, by the Reverend Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Robert Vincent Reynolds, to Miss Ann, the second Daughter of the late Mr. White.

At the Cathedral, (Calcutta), on the 15th June, by the Reverend G. W. Crawford, Lieutenant William Charles James Lewin, Horse Artillery, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Laprimaudaye.

BIRTHS.—At Lucknow, on the 3d June, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant John Butler, of the 3d Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th June, Mrs. A. Barfoot, wife of Mr. T. Barfoot, of a daughter.

(Continued after the Poetry)

POETRY.

A SONG OF IMPOSSIBILITIES.

"Ici finit le Roman; ou l'on remarquera que je ne suis pas heureux dans la conclusion de mes amours."—ROUSSEAU.

LADY, I loved you all last year,
How honestly and well,
Alas! would weary you to hear,
And torture me to tell;
I raved beneath the midnight sky,
I sang beneath the limes;
Orlando in my lunacy,
And Petrarch in my rhymes.
But all is over! When the sun
Dries up the boundless main;
When black is white, false-hearted one,
I may be yours again!

When passion's early hopes and fears
Are not derided things;
When truth is found in falling tears,
Or faith in golden rings;
When the dark Fates, that rule our way,
Instruct me where they hide,
One woman that would ne'er betray,
One friend that never lied;
When summer shines without a cloud,
And bliss without a pain;
When worth is noticed in a crowd,
I may be yours again!

When science pours the light of day
Upon the lords of lands;
When Huskisson is heard to say
What Lethbridge understands;
When wrinkles work their way in youth,
Or Eldon's in a hurry;
When lawyers represent the truth,
Or Mr. Sumner, Surrey;
When Aldermen taste eloquence,
Or bricklayers champagne;
When common law is common sense,
I may be yours again!

When learned judges play the beau,
Or learned pigs the tabor;
When traveller Bankes beats Cicero,
Or Mr. Bishop, We er;
When Singking Funds discharge a debt,
Or female hands a bomb;
When bankrupts study the Gazette,
Or colleges Tom Thumb;
When little fishes learn to speak,
Or poets not to feign;
When Dr. Geldart construes Greek,
I may be yours again!

When Pole and Thornton honour cheques,
Or Mr. Const a rogue;
When Jericho's in Middlesex,
Or minuets in vogue;
When Highgate goes to Devonport,
Or fashion to Guild-hall;
When argument is heard at Court,
Or Mr. Wynn at all;
When Sydney Smith forgets to jest,
Or farmers to complain;
When kings that are are not the best,
I may be yours again!

When peers from telling money shrink,
Or monks from telling lies;
When hydrogen begins to sink,
Or Grecian scrip to rise;
When German poets cease to dream,
Americans to guess;
When Freedom sheds her holy beam
On Negroes, and the Press;
When there is any fear of Rome,
Or any hope of Spain;
When Ireland is a happy home,
I may be yours again.

When you can cancel what has been,
Or alter what must be;
Or bring once more that vanish'd scene,
Those wither'd joys, to me;
When you can tune the broken lute,
Or deck the blighted wreath;
Or rear the garden's richest fruit
Upon the blasted heath;
When you can lure the wolf at bay,
Back to his shatter'd chain;
To-day may then be yesterday,
I may be yours again!

(Continued from the third Page.)

At Dinapore, on the 8th June, the Lady of Captain James Steel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th June, the Wife of Mr. E. Roban, of the Territorial Department, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Sand Heads, on board the Pilot schooner Jane, on the 29th May, Master John Clark Collins, third son of the late Mr. James Collins; after a painful illness of eight months, aged 10 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June, John Alexander Kenderdine, son of Mr. Daniel Kenderdine, of the H. C. Marine, aged 5 months and 1 day.

At Calcutta, on the 11th June, the infant daughter of Mr. T. Barfoot.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 14th June, Harriet, the infant daughter of Mr. A. Heberlet, aged 1 month.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 19th Instant, the Lady of Captain Dickenson, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 14th Instant, the lady of Captain H. Stuart, H. M. 48th Regiment of a Son.

At Madura, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Mr. Asst. Surgeon Searle, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 9th of March, on board of the H. C. Ship Malcolm, near the Cape of Good Hope, Jane Anne, the infant Daughter of John Goldingham, Esq. Senior, aged 17 months.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on Sunday the 17th Inst., at 6 P. M of Cholera, Miss Matilda Prentise, aged 13 years leaving a disconsolate Mother, Relatives and Friends, to bemoan her untimely death.

In Black Town, on Wednesday the 20th Instant, Maria, the infant Daughter of Mr. E. Luxa, Accountant General's Office, aged 5 months.

At Ongole, on the evening of the 18th June, after an illness of 3 days, of the remittent fever, Anna Eliza, the eldest Daughter of Mr. P. A. Vanderputt, aged 18 months.

At Seringapatam on the 16th Instant, Mr. John Welsh, aged 66 years, who was employed for many years by Major General Scott, of the Artillery.

Madras.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, June 27.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....26¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....24¾ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....⅞ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2⅞ *Discount*

His Majesty's Ship *Tamar* arrived from Trincomalee on Saturday, and we understand she will remain here until the HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR is ready to return to England, when she is ordered Home.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY. Prem.		JUNE 20, 1827.	Prem.		[TO SELL
24	8	Remittable.....	23	8	Dist.
1	4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan....	1	8	Dist.
0	2	New ditto ditto.....	0	8	Dist.
5200	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000	0	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills.....	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs...	1-11½
Bombay 80	Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,.....	per 100 Rupees....	205 12
Sovereigns,.....	each ditto.....	11 4
Guineas,.....	ditto ditto.....	10 0
Old Gold Mohurs,.....	ditto.....	18

JUNE 15.

ASSAM.—From ASSAM, we learn that the course of enquiry has been latterly prosecuting to the Eastward, in the country of the Bor Kamptis, at the head of the Kyenduen river, inhabited by a people, who speak a language similar to that of the Siamese. The latest advices from the travellers, in this direction, are dated the 2d May, from a place called Phakhong, the last village on this side of the snow. On the 1st of May, they crossed a stream called the Duffa Panee, about eighty yards, in breadth, being conveyed across in a kind of cradle, suspended on two canes, and drawn by a third. They also crossed from the right to the left bank of the Dehing, on the same day, on a raft. They had experienced heavy rain the whole of the way. The passage of the Langtan mountains at which they had arrived, was expected to occupy ten days. This ridge is topped with perpetual snow: where it was to be crossed, the snow, was reported to be a foot thick, and as solid as ice.

We are sorry to learn, that the Abors, on the Dehong, continue to shew little inclination to assist in the exploring of that river, and there seems little prospect, of undertaking it successfully, without their concurrence or co-operation.

RUNJEET SING—We have been favoured with advices from the Punjab, which, although of an earlier date than the Akhbers, contain some more particular details Runjeet Sing was at Amritser, where he arrived on the 6th April, travelling in his tonjohn, by easy stages. He encamped in the Rambagh, a garden, formed by him some years ago, in the centre of which stands a stately edifice, richly decorated with mosaic work, like of the Taj at Agra, removed from the tomb of Jeghangir, at Lahore, the spoils of which have contributed to the embellishment of several buildings erected by the Sikh chief.

Whilst in the Ramburgh, the son of Yar Mohammed Khan, the ruler of Peshawer arrived—he is described as a handsome boy, of a fair complexion, about 12 or 13 years of age: he was attended by about a dozen persons, who all presented nuzzers. On the part of his father, the lad presented 24 horses, all fine animals, although rather out of condition after their journey—a horse of great celebrity, Laili, is said to have died upon the road. The Raja, however, suspects this not to be true, and his officers in Peshawer have orders to secure the animal at any risk. He seems more anxious about the horse, than the government of Peshawer, which Yar Mohamed is allowed to retain.

Runjit Sing has lately admitted a Mr. Mœvius, a Prussian into his service, he has now six Europeans, and one Indo Briton, attached to his army, the latter commands a Regiment of Cavalry. Of the Europeans, five are French. During his [illegible] the Raja repeatedly review[illegible] regular battalions, who were [illegible] plain, in front of Govind G[illegible] by Runjit, and supposed to b[illegible] of his treasures. The battalio[illegible] by the French officers, remain[illegible] bourhood of Peshawer, and [illegible] to continue there for some ti[illegible] gious enthusiasm excited agai[illegible] is far from being abated, notwi[illegible] defeat of their leader, and may [illegible] Raja no inconsiderable trouble[illegible] want of resources, however, as[illegible] litary skill, on the part of the M[illegible] Insurgents, leaves no doubt of th[illegible]

CHITTAGONG—From Chittagong [illegible] that the Dawk was laid on [illegible] White's new route from Chittagon[illegible] Cantonments at Ackyab round the [illegible] the Naaf, on the 16th ultimo, and [illegible] Dawks have hitherto travelled speedier by it, than they ever did by the old road. The Dawk that left Ackyab on the 28th of May, at 4. P. M. although continued heavy rain was experienced, reached Chittagong at 4 A. M. on the 2d Instant, and Calcutta on the 7th, which is five days quicker than it ever travelled before at the same season of the year.

The Companies of the 52d Regiment Native Infantry, put into Coxe's Bazar, a few days since, by stress of weather, and one of the Sloops having been disabled in a gale that was experienced on the Arracan coast, the Detachment landed, and marched from Gurjiniah to Mungdoo, by this new route with perfect facility: an officer also has lately travelled the whole route to Ackyab, making two marches a day, which renders it probable, that a high military road is practicable, and would be productive of much advantage. The new route from Mungdoo to Chuckereeah, was only commenced the 1st of March last. It is twenty-four feet wide, and upwards of eighty miles in length, with bridges over every nullah for the Dawks: many miles extend through immense forests of valuable timber, whose trunks are chiefly twelve feet in circumference, and seventy feet in height. There has been very creditable diligence, therefore used in its preparation.

ELLICHPORE.—We have received the following communication from a Correspondent at Ellichpore:—

"Intelligence having been received of the return of Shaik Dullah, to his old haunts near the Fort of Narnulla, a small party, consisting of one Havildar and eight Troopers of the 5th Regiment Nizam's Cavalry, stationed in that Fort, proceeded on pursuit, and after a march of ten coss, succeeded in surprising the Shaik's party, and capturing twelve horses, a number of spears, pistols swords. &c. The Shaik's famous grey mare was also taken, the fleetness of whose paces, has so often enabled the Free-booter to elude the most close pursuit. Two of the party were wounded, and taken prisoners, and the Shaik himself escaped, by plunging on foot into ravines, where the mounted troopers could not follow. The above-mentioned fine mare is now the property of Capt. Rideout commanding the regiment.

JUNE 18.

Yesterday was announced the safe arrival of the H. C. Steam ship *Enterprise*, from Amherst Harbour the 1st, and Amherst Island the 13th instant.

The *Enterprise* left Madras on the 11th April, and arrived at Amherst Harbour on the 18th. On the 3d May, the H. C. Steam vessel *Irrawaddy*, Captain WEST, arrived, all well, and proceeded up to Molmien.

On the 18th May, the transport ship *Alexander* sailed for Tavoy, with troops and followers On the 15th, the private ship *Bombay Merchant* came into Amherst Harbour from Calcutta, having experienced bad weather, and damaged a small quantity of her cargo.

The troops at Amherst and Molmien are reported to be healthy. Rice was in demand, and worth Rs. 7-4 to 8 per beg.

On the 20th of May the *Irrawaddy* was struck by lightning at Molmien, and lost her fore-top-mast and fore-cap, &c.

The following is a list of Passengers by the *Enterprise*:—

Major Fenwick.
Lieutenant Smith.
Mrs. Smith and two female Children.
Mr. Crawford, late Commander of the *Diana* Steamer.
1 European Serjeant, Artillery.
1 European Deserter.

We have seen a letter, dated Ramghur the 2d June, announcing the arrival at that place, with the Camp, on their way to Meerut, of the gentlemen of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's suit. His Lordsip, with the Lady AMHERST, and Lady SARAH AMHERST, were to follow by dawk.

The change of climate was felt to be very oppressive: as at Simlah, the Thermometer seldom reached 70° within doors, while in Camp at Ramghur, it stood as high as 95° in the tents, with tatties.

[redacted]

miles, in three hours and ten minutes. The *Irrawaddy* fired a salute, which appeared to astonish the Burmese inhabitants, who had no idea that she was so formidably prepared. They admire her extremely, and call her the 'golden fire-ship.'

They were out of fuel on the Irrawaddy, and there was nothing but green wood; and that full of ants and other insects, to be got at Molmien. If the vessel is to be kept on that coast, we presume, it will be necessary to send her a supply of coals.

When the vessel was struck by lightning (as adverted to in a preceding paragraph), the shock was very great—as if she had struck suddenly on a rock. The vessel, it was expected, would be put to rights in a day or two.

The weather at Molmien was squally, with thunder, lightning, and rain; and the troops were healthy. Before the rains had set in, the heat had been extremely oppressive.

All was quiet; though it was reported that the Burmese were daily holding out inducements to our men, both Europeans and Natives, to desert.

JUNE 21.

By the late advices from the Eastward, we are gratified to learn, that the best understanding continued to prevail between the Burman authorities at Rangoon, and the British Officers. The Raja of Martaban, Uzine, had been tampering with some of the men, both Europeans and natives, to desert from the force stationed in Pegu to a Stockade a Belline, where he has his head-quarters. Some of his emissaries, detected in the attempt, were secured, and handed over to the Viceroy at Rangoon.

At Rangoon, every thing was perfectly tranquil, and it was hoped that an end was at length put to the barbarities, exercised upon the unfortunate Taliens. Every species of torture, that the ingenuity of Burman cruelty could devise, had been inflicted upon them, with the immediate consequence, it is true, of suppressing all indications of revolt, but with the effect of aggravating that deep hatred, which the Peguers feel towards their oppressors. The slightest possibility of success would, probably, lead to a general insurrection. Of this the Burman government seems to be aware, and is assiduously purchasing arms and military stores.

Some unimportant depredations had been committed by a party of Siamese in a village within the British boundary: a few articles of trade, as bees wax, honey and elephant's teeth, were carried off, but no personal violence was attempted. The circumstance had, however, been communicated to the Siamese authorities at Bankok, with which place the intercourse, by land, is likely to become more frequent, than will probably be agreeable to that Court. The expected continuance of tranquility on the Tenasserim coast, has permitted of the reduction of the military force in that quarter, and the 1st Madras Native Infantry, at Mergui, was to be sent back to Madras, as soon the necessary tonnage could be provided.

We learn from the Hurkaru of the 19th, that the Envoy of the Persian Court, Mirza Mohammed Ali, whose mission we noticed some time since, had been refused permission, by the authorities in Georgia, to proceed to St. Petersburgh. This looks like a determination in the Russian government, to enforce at least, rigorous conditions; but the case of Persia is not yet desperate, as the English ministers appear disposed to mediate in her behalf, if we may trust the report of Sir John Malcolm's proceeding on an important mission to St. Petersburgh and Persia, on his way to Bombay, thus noticed in the February Asiatic Journal:

"Sir John Malcolm is appointed Governor of Bombay; he proceeds upon some important mission to St. Petersburgh and Persia, previously to his assuming the authority of Governor."

English News.

The Coast of Ireland was visited by a tremendous storm on the 6th of March. The

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

most deplorable accounts are given of the number of wrecks—a large West Indiaman and three large Vessels went down and all hands perished—besides many Brigs and small Vessels. During the same Gale the Java Packet went down off Flushing, and all hands, Crew and Passengers, were doomed to a watery grave—she had on board 8000 Bags of Coffee from Batavia.

The *Marmion* free trader, from Liverpool bound for Calcutta, foundered at Sea, owing to starting a But-end, on the 16th of February—The Crew and Passengers were fortunately saved by a Vessel, the *Gorland* coming up with her just as she was sinking—The value of the *Marmion* and Cargo was estimated at 70,000£ and she was considered the finest Vessel that ever left the Port of Liverpool.

"DUBLIN, March 12.—Friday, after the "arrival of the packet bringing the account "of the defeat of the Catholic question in the "House of Commons, orders were sent to "the Pigeon-house, to forward 5,000,000 "rounds musket ball-cartridge to the differ-"ent garrisons throughout the country."—*Freeman's Journal.*

All accounts that we have seen from Ireland Concur in representing the extreme irritation and discontent which was manifested by all classes of people on receipt of the intelligence of the decision of the Commons. The Students of Trinity College by way of adding fuel to the flame burnt the Right Honourable W. C. PLUNKET in effigy.

H. M. Ship *Larne*, from India, arrived at Portsmouth on the 11th of March.

PROPOSITION FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE CORN LAWS 1ST MARCH.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that any sort of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, which may now by law be imported into the United Kingdom, should at all times be admissible for home use, upon payment of the duties following, viz:—

If imported from any Foreign country—

WHEAT.

Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be sixty shillings and under sixty-one shillings the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, one pound.

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above sixty shillings, such duty shall be decreased by two shillings until such price shall be seventy shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above seventy shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under sixty shillings, and not under fifty-nine shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one pound two shillings.

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under fifty-nine shillings, such duty shall be increased by two shillings.

BARLEY.

Whenever the average price of Barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be thirty shillings and under thirty-one shillings the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, ten shillings.

And in respect for every integral shilling by which such price shall be above thirty shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one shilling and sixpence, until such price shall be thirty-seven shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above thirty-seven shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under thirty shillings, and not under twenty-nine shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, eleven shillings and sixpence.

And in respect for each intregal shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under twenty nine shillings, such duty shall be increased by one shilling and sixpence.

OATS.

Whenever the average price of Oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be twenty-one shillings, and under twenty-two shillings the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, seven shillings.

And in respect of every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above twenty-one shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one shilling, until such price shall be twenty-eight shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above twenty-eight shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under twenty-one shillings, and not under twenty shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, eight shillings.

And, in respect of each integral shilling, or and part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under twenty shillings, such duty shall be increased by one shilling.

RYE, PEASE, AND BEANS.

Whenever the average price of Rye, or of Pease, or of Beans, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be thirty-five shillings, and under thirty-six-shillings, the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, fifteen shillings, ; and in respect of every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above thirty-five shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one shilling and six-pence, until such price shall be forty-five shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above forty-five shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under thirty-five shillings, and not under thirty-four shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, sixteen shillings and six-pence ; and in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under thirty-four shillings such duty shall be increased by one shilling and six-pence.

WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.

For every barrel, being 196lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of Wheat.

OATMEAL.

For every quantity of 252lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEER, OR BIGG.

For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

CORN GROWN IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

If the produce of, and imported from, any British possession in North America, or elsewhere, out of Europe—

WHEAT.

For every quarter, five-shillings, until the price of British Wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be sixty-five shillings per quarter.

Whenever such price shall be at or above sixty-five shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, six-pence.

BARLEY.

For every quarter two shillings and six-pence, until the price of British Barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be thirty-three shillings per quarter.

Whenever such price shall be at or above thirty-three shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, six-pence.

OATS.

For every quarter, two shillings, until the price of British Oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be twenty-four shillings per quarter.

Whenever such price shall be at or above twenty-four shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, six-pence.

RYE, BEANS AND PEASE.

For every quarter, three-shillings, until the price of British Rye, or of Beans, or of Pease, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be forty shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above forty shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, six-pence.

WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.

For every barrel, being 196lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

OATMEAL.

For every quantity of 252lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty papable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEER, OR BIGG.

For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all the said duties shall be regulated and determined from week to week, by the average prices of Corn, made up in manner required by law ; which prices shall, at the several ports of the United Kingdom, determine the several rates of the said duties, for and during the week next after the receipt of the proper certificates of such average prices, at such ports respectively.

Annual Average Prices of Wheat for Twelve years previous to 1815, per quarter.

	s.	d.	
Year ended 1803....	57	1	
1804....	60	5	
1805....	87	1	Average of Six
1806....	76	9	Years 72s. 2d.
1807....	73	1	
1808....	78	11	
1809....	94	5	
1810....	103	3	
1811....	92	5	Average of Six
1812....	122	8	Years, 98s. 6d.
1813....	160	6	
1814....	72	1	

Average of twelve years 85 4

Annual Average Prices of Wheat for Twelve Years, from 1815 to 1826, both inclusive.

	s.	d.	
Year ended 1815....	63	8	
1816....	76	2	
1817....	94	0	Average of Six
1818....	83	8	Years, 74s. 2d.
1819....	72	3	
1820....	65	10	
1821....	54	5	
1822....	43	3	
1823....	51	9	Average of Six
1824....	62	0	Years, 56s. 9d.
1825....	66	6	
1826....	56	11	

Average of twelve years 64 11
Average of first Six Weeks of 1827..... 53 6

Table, shewing the operation of the proposed duties on foreign Wheat.

If the price per Quarter be	70s. and upwards,	1s. Duty.
	69s. and under 70s.	2s.
	68s. . . . 69s.	4s.
	67s. . . . 68s.	6s. Price lef-
	66s. . . . 67s.	8s. to the im
	65s. . . . 66s.	10s. porter of
	64s. . . . 65s.	12s For. wheat,
	63s. . . . 64s.	14s. after
	62s. . . . 63s.	16s. payment
	61s. . . . 62s.	18s. of duty.

Portugal

PARIS, MARCH 1.—The *Memorial Bordelais* of the 27th February says,—Silveira and his partisans were advancing victoriously towards Oporto on the 4th of this month, when they suffered a terrible defeat, and where compelled to return to the frontiers. There is an immense number of Royalists in Gallicia. Their calvalry has suffered but little, and they have still a corps of 4 or 5,000 men fit for action. General Eguia, who commands that province, has, in consequence of this event, hastened his departure for the Army of Observation, the head-quarters of which are at Orense ; he set out yesterday.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

LISBON, FEB. 14.—General Claudino, who quitted the army to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, requested, in the sittings of the 12th, permission to submit to the Chamber, a *projet* of a law for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, which is ever and anon springing up afresh in Tras-os-Montes. The very next day, the General read his *projet* of a martial law to be proclaimed there. The first article deprives of the protection of the Constitution every province which shall revolt against Don Pedro IV. The second condemns to be shot, every individual who shall be found with arms in his hands. The third establishes military commissions in every province. General Claudino ended, by denouncing the two families of Silveira and Pinto as the primary causes of the insurrection. The majority hailed the speech with transport, and the *projet* was immediately referred to the Committee.

MADRID, FEB. 19.—The Count de Villa Flor, having again beaten the Portuguese Refugees, on the 5th instant, some hundreds of fugitives, amongst whom was included, they say, the Marquis de Chaves, speedily sought shelter, in de ached parties, at Guardia, a small seaport in Galicia, situated in the extremity of the province. The first detachment presented itself in the night of the 6th. The arms, colours, horses and ammunition, which they brought with them, were immediately put into the depot. This news has caused great discontent to the friends of the Insurgents, who, at present testify the most profound contempt for the Marquis de Chaves.

MORNING POST.—8TH MARCH.

"Accounts from Lisbon state that the Marquis de Chaves had been protected during his retreat into Spain by the Spanish Militia, and that he was allowed freely to execute a circuitous and forced march to re-enter Portugal in a direction where there were neither English nor Portuguese troops to oppose him. His object, it is added, was to form a junction with the Rebel force under Tellez Jordao, who had maintained himself on the Tamega with about 3,000 men.

Greece.

Accounts from Greece, to the 19th December, state that a battle had been fought between the Christians and their barbarous invaders, at Beliza, in the neighbourhood of Mount Parnassus, which after a fierce and protracted combat, had closed in favor of the Greeks.

An article from Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, mentions the arrival of M. de RIBEAUPIERRE at that place on the 18th ult. He received a visit from the HOSPODAR immediately after his arrival ; and it was expected that after a short stay his Excellency would set out for Constantinople. From that capital there are advices to the 11th Jan. at which time every thing appears to have been perfectly tranquil. Accounts from the same Capital, by the way of Corfu, but without any date, speak of a message sent by the SULTAN to IBRAHIM PACHA, inviting him, in the most gracious manner, to go to Constantinople. It was thought, however, at Corfu, that he would decline the invitation, and rather undertake a journey to Alexandria than to Constantinople. The wily Egyptian had probably the Mutes of the Seraglio, with the formidable bowstring, in his minds' eye, when he made his election. A very favourable view is given in these papers of the affairs of Greece, but it must be received with caution. All Livadia is said to have broken out into an insurrection on the retreat of the SERASKIER with his force from Athens. The insurrection is said to extend as far as Salona on one side and Volo on the other or, in other words, to embrace the whole of Western and Eastern Greece. KARAISKAKI is described as the soul of this general movement, and even a victory of some consequence is claimed in his favour at Arachova, on the 1st December, on which occasion MUSTA BEY, who commanded the Turks, is said to have been totally defeated. This claim to decisive success does not, however, well correspond with the removal of the Greek Government from the Continent to the Island of Egina, where, we are told, the Members arrived on the 10th of November, and resumed their functions on the following day.—One of their first acts, was to entrust the protection of the National Assembly to the Ipsariots, which seems to prove that they have more reliance on the islanders, than on the people of the adjoining continent. Their next proceeding was to publish a decree, prohibiting all persons in arms from approaching Egina ; and this evident sign of distrust is accompanied by another, interdicting all individuals belonging to the army from appearing at Egina in person. According to the same decree, all applications and petitions from military men, who are in active service, are to be made for the future in writing. On the 29th of the same month, a decree was published, strictly prohibiting piracy, and let us hope that the Government possesses sufficient authority to enforce it.

The Star, Feb. 15.

The *Etoile* gives intelligence from Constantinople to the 9th ult., by which it appears that Colonel Hasketh, who bore the title of Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cochrane, had landed at Milo on the 13th of January, and had announced the approaching arrival of his Lordship with vessels and money. He was also charged, it is said, to advise the Greek Government not to listen to any proposals of accommodation, from which it was inferred that Lord Cochrane conceived himself armed with sufficient means to turn the fate of the war. All the troubles which had lately prevailed at Hydra were appeased, and the general appearance of affairs was tranquil and promising."

According to a letter from Mayence, received yesterday, two Greeks of distinction had passed through that City on their way to London, upon a mission to the British Government. They spoke with confidence of the affairs of their country, and stated that there was no extremity which their countrymen were not prepared to endure—no danger which they were not determined to brave, sooner than become again the bondsmen of the cruel and intolerant Turks. They further said, that Lord Cochrane would commence his operations in support of the Greek cause in the course of the present month, and that their countrymen anticipated generally the most signal success from his Lordship's well known skill and energy.

VARIETIES.

LAW OF LIBEL.—A new American dictionary has recently been published at New York, by a person of the name of Anson who thus defines the word *incongruous* :—"Incongruous, *a.*, absurd, unsuitable, inconsistent, *the English law of libel.*

RICH AND POOR.—I take it upon me to preach to the world, that the Ministers of Religion have usurped a power for which they have no Gospel warrant : that they direct their censures and their rebukes only against the lowly and the mean. Princes and Peers hold the heritage of Sin free from the Kirk. When did a King, when did a Peer wear robes of sackcloth ; When stood the Great Ones of the Earth on the seat of shame? The Poor are ever there—the Titled never.—*Paul Jones, a Romance, by Allan Cunningham.*

LADY BARRYMORE.—The notorious Mary Ann Pearce, alias Lady Barrymore, was brought to Bowstreet office yesterday, charged with "smashing" several glasses in the Portobello Tavern, St. Martin's lane, and with creating a mob of

several hundreds of persons in the street. Her ladyship was placed by the side of the bar, during the hearing of another charge. She occasionally burst into loud fits of laughter, and boasted of her amours with different Magistrates. She afterwards wept immoderately, and begged some one to blow her brains out with a pistol. At this moment a poor woman, who, several years ago, was the kept mistress of a man of rank, and subsequently was considered one of the finest women that graced the Saloons of the Theatres, entered the office, with a letter in her hand, which was handed to the Magistrate. Lady Barrymore having obtained a view of her, exclaimed, "Here is another poor unfortunate wretch like myself;" and after some hesitation, she said, "we have been your victims, and now we may lie in prison and rot." Mr. Hells read the letter, which was signed "Harborough;" and he directed the female to be informed, that the could render her no assistance. She refused to quit the office, and was obliged to be ejected by force. Her name is Smith. She was the kept mistress of a Noble Lord, and afterwards of Capt. B. Since her protector, Captain B. deserted her, she has been in a deranged state, and calls herself "Lady Harborough." She has been confined in Mary-la-bone Infirmary, but was turned out; and now she perambulates the street day and night, without a place to lay her head in. Her application to the Magistrate, was to obtain his assistance in getting the restoration of some clothes, which are kept at a house where she lodged in Duke-street, Adelphi; but as she owes rent, the Magistrate declined interfering. Mary Ann Pearce was committed to the Sessions, and a gentleman in the office gave a trifle to Mrs. Smith, to relieve her present necessities.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.—The Secretary of State of the United States, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, has submitted to the House, at the present Session of Congres, a schedule of the claims of American citizens on France, Naples, Holland, and Denmark, for illegal captures, spoliation and confiscations, or other illegal acts, since the year 1805. The amount of claims exceeds 15,000,000 of dollars, of which that on France is about three-fourths of that sum.

PARIS, FEB. 13.—A deplorable event happened on the 8th, at Rouen.—Mr. Drake, an Englishman, fifty years of age, was on his way from London to Paris, with three rattlesnakes and some young crocodiles.—Notwithstanding the precautions he had taken to secure them against the cold, the finest of the three serpents was dead on his arrival. The two others appearing very languid, were placed in their cage near the stove. Mr. Drake, thinking that one of them seemed dead, was so imprudent as to take it and carry it to the window. Suddenly the creature revived, and bit him on the left hand in two places.—He ran into the court yard, and rubbed the wounds with ice, and bound a cord round the arm, just above the wrist. Mr. Pikorel was immediately sent for, and at Drake's desire, cauterised the wounds in a manner which made the spectators tremble. Drake took half a glass of olive oil, and for a short time seemed easy, but fatel symptoms appeared, and he died in eight hours and three quarters after the accident.

BLUE HANGER.—Lord Coleraine, formerly known by the familiar appellation of *Blue Hanger*, from the colour of his clothes, was perhaps the best dressed man of his age: and he was no less remarkable for his politeness and good humour. Heavy losses at play when he was a young man, compelled him to retire to France in order to avoid his creditors; and there he remained upwards of twelve years, until the death of his elder brother, when he came to his title, and returned to this country a complete *Frenchman*,

On his Lordship's first visit to Drury-lane Theatre, his natural turn for pleasantry brought him into a *rencontre* that gave him some uneasiness. Seeing a gentleman *in boots* enter the box where he was sitting (in the dress circle), and place himself on the seat just before him rather abruptly, his ideas of etiquette could not well brook, what in France would have been considered a breach of decorum; accordingly he addressed him in the following words;—"I beg, Sir, you will make no apology" "Apology, Sir!" replied the stranger, "Apology for what?" "Why," returned his Lordship, pointing down towards the boots, "that you did not bring your horse with you into the box." "Perhaps it is luckily for you, Sir," retorted the stranger, "that I did not bring my *horsewhip* but *hand;* for I can *pull your nose* for your impertinence." Some other gentlemen in the box now interfered, an exchange of cards took place, and both parties left the Theatre.

Blue went immediately to his brother George Brookes's and having stated the particulars begged his assistance to get him out of the scrape, "which," said he, "may end in bloodshed. I acknowledge," he continued, that I was the first aggressor; but it was too bad to threaten to pull my nose. What had I better do?" "Soap it, well," replied George. "and then it will easily slip through his fingers"* George, however, accommodated the affair to the satisfaction of all parties, by explaining to the stranger that his brother had resided so long in France as almost to forget the custom of his countrymen.—*Morn. Chron.*

* This method of avoiding a heavy tweak of the *proboscis* appears to have been a favourite of Colonel Hanger's for he recommends it even in the Memoirs of his Life He says that whenever any person is inclined to calumniate a gentleman behind his back, he ought to take the precaution of *soaping his nose first.*

Amongst the variety of organic remains which are daily brought to light, and which lead a contemplative mind to the vast changes which this planet has sustained, none are more highly interesting than the discovery of those animals whose species since the primeval state of things have ceased to exist in this quarter of the globe. Two beautiful specimens, strongly illustrative of this remarkable change, have recently been found in blue alluvial clay, on the coast of Essex. They consist of the fossil horns of the buffalo, of gigantic size, with part of the os frontis; the other is a fossil turtle, embedded in a mass of septaria. Both specimens are in a most perfect state of preservation. These valuable and interesting relics of a former world are in possession of Mr. Deck, chemist, of Cambridge.

The number of vessels reported at the Custom House, Liverpool, for the last six months, is four thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, exclusive of two hundred and thirty-six that have passed up the river to the port of Runcorn,' viz.—of these 1717 were from foreign parts; 1317 from Ireland; 1737 coastwise; tonnage, 13,906;—making in all, 642,093 tons. —In comparing the present with the last year, there appears a decrease of 313 vessels and 60,947 tons. This decrease is not great when the state of trade during the year; and the falling off in the importation of cotton, are considered.

Sir Hudson Lowe, it is said, has sent home for publication, a Memoir of what took place at St. Helena, while he had charge of Napoleon, the particulars of which will no doubt be extremely valuable, though furnished somewhat late.

Pea Green Hayne, Esq, with his new wife and suite, left this port for France, on Wednesday. It is not generally known that this verdant gentleman has married the daughter of Mr. Carter, who married his mother.—*Cinque Ports Herald.*

MR. BROUGHAM AND MR. RAIKES.—We are informed that a curious rencontre took place yesterday, at Brookes's Club House, between Ms. Raikes and Mr. Brougham. The former Gentleman, considering himself insulted by the remarks which the Honourable and Learned Member made, on a recent trial, in the Court of King's Bench, in which an action was brought against *The Age*, Sunday Newspaper, accosted Mr. Brougham yesterday, in terms, the object of which could not be misunderstood. Mr. Brougham, as we understand, declining to avail himself of the privilege of his professional character, immediately caused a message to be conveyed to Mr. Raikes, though Sir Robert Wilson. Mr. Raikes at once accepted it; but, in the mean while, intelligence of the intended meeting was rumoured about, and last night Mr. Brougham was placed under arrest: Bishop, the officer took him into custody. His bail, we are told, were Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Sefton. Dr. Raikes is out of the way; and there the matter rests for the present.—*Morning Paper.*

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SUBALTERN."

In one of the northern counties of England, at the distance of a mile and a half from the sea, and not farther removed from a well-known military station, there stands an old-fashioned red brick mansion, the architecture and extent of which hardly entitle it to be regarded as belonging to the class of manor-houses; at the same time that they may bespeak its proprietors as moving in a sphere considerably above that of ordinary yeomen. For upwards of three centuries, it was the residence of a family, of the name of Wilmot; a race, which, by some accident or another, contrived never, by exertion on the one hand, or misconduct on the other, either to rise or fall in the world. One generation received it from another, in precisely the same condition in which the first had received it from the generation preceding; the lands attached to it were not increased, neither were they diminished: no rooms were added, neither were any taken away; in a word, among the continual changes which affect sublunary things, it appeared as if the Toll, and the Toll alone, remained stationary.

The last of the name which inhabited that mansion, were a father and his daughter. The former, after serving for many years in the navy, married, in some distant part of the kingdom, a young wife; who lived only long enough to present him with a pledge of her affection, and to make him feel how much he had lost, in being thus deprived of her. Whether his domestic affliction had any effect in producing the measure, is not known, but Captain Wilmot went no more to sea, after he became a widower. On the contrary, he withdraw himself entirely from public life, and, taking possession of the Toll, devoted his undivided attention to the education and nurture of his child.

In this retired spot, Rose Wilmot grew up, to be the idol of her father's affections, and an object of love and esteem to all the surrounding neighbourhood. She was beautiful; yet her personal beauty constituted the least valuable of her attractions. Artless, gentle, and generous, Rose was never so happy, as when, by chance, she found an opportunity of adding to the happiness of others. To the poor, she was a warm, and yet a judicious friend; to her equals, a lively and cheerful companion; and to her parent, the very apple of an eye, without which, life would have had no value. Rose was not, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, accomplished; that is to say, she was no classic; and the only modern tongues with which she was acquainted, were the French and English. She played, indeed, and sung with taste and feeling; but her sole instrument was the piano forte, and her collection of music consisted almost entirely of wild and simple national airs. But Rose was possessed of higher gifts than can be conferred by the ablest masters. Her heart was good, her understanding was clear, and her disposition just so far romantic, as to give a zest to the enjoyments of common life, without contributing, in any very serious degree at least, to magnify its petty grievances.

As it was generally understood, that Captain Wilmot, in addition to the Toll property, possessed something considerable, which he had acquired in the shape of prize-money, suitors were not wanting to Rose, as soon as she had arrived at the first dawn of womanhood. Many advantageous offers were made to her, but she declined them all; for her feelings were not interested, and her father had too much regard for her society, to look forward to the period of her marriage with any thing like impatience. Rose, accordingly, continued to lead a single life, and she actually attained to her nineteenth year without having experienced the slightest symptoms of the tender passion.

Things were not, however, to be thus for ever It was at the close of a September day, that a party, which had assembled near the Toll, for the purpose of celebrating, by a sort of fête champêtre, the sixty-ninth birth-day of Captain Wilmot, deemed it prudent to take shelter against a threatened thunder-storm, under his hospitable roof. The rain had begun to fall in torrents, and the first flash of lightning had passed, when a loud knocking at the outer gate gave notice, that others besides themselves, were in need of shelter. The signal being answered, there was ushered into the parlour a person arrayed in the garb of a sportsman, of whom nobody present knew any thing, but who entered with that air of perfect self-command, which, widely removed from impertinent assurance, can be assumed only by the man of fashion and the gentleman. His age appeared to be about six or seven-and-twenty; he was remarkably handsome; had a fine, open, manly, expressive countenance, and, altogether impressed the little party with a persuasion, that he was, at least, qualified to remain among them as an equal. He apologised for having disturbed the privacy of a family circle, by stating, that he happened to be sporting in the fields adjoining, when the storm overtook him; and the apology being readily received, he speedily took part in the conversation, as if he came an expected and welcome guest. Being pressed to partake of their evening meal, he did not decline the invitation; and the moon was shining bright in a cloudless sky, when he rose to depart. Nor did he go unregretted. In the course of one short and accidental visit, he contrived to make himself so agreeable to his new acquaintance, that the Captain permitted him not to retire, till after he had given a promise that no great while should elapse, ere his visit was repeated.

The gentleman, whom accident had thus introduced to the family at the Toll, was the Honourable Major Elliot, commanding officer of the —— regiment of foot, at that time quartered in the neighbouring barracks. Being a keen sportsman, he spent much of his time in the fields; and, as he afterwards confessed, had seen and admired Rose, at times, and in situations, when she little dreamed of being an object of curiosity to a stranger. He had now seen her under circumstances which enabled him to judge whether the impressions, made by his former stolen glimpses, were justifiable; and his behaviour soon gave proof, that he did thus regard it. Major Elliot was not forgetful of his promise. He repeated his calls at the Toll, not sooner, certainly, than his company was desired. but, as certainly, a great deal sooner than it might have been expected. He called again and again; he was again and again urged to stay dinner, and he stayed. In short, his visits became, in a very little while, every-day occurrences; and, before a month had expired, he offered himself to be the husband of Rose.

It has been stated, that, in Rose's disposition, there was just so much of romance, as to give a peculiar zest to the ordinary occurrences of common life. Such an occurrence it surely was, to be addressed in the language of love; but to experience those sensations which her lover described, was, to her, new and delightful. For, in truth, Rose had fixed her affections upon Major Elliot, irretrievably and inevitably, many days before his words, at least, justified her in so doing The had met under circumstances so peculiar: he was, in his habits, ideas, language, and taste, so different from other men with whom she was wont to associate, that, if ever love did occur at first sight, it must be allowed to have occurred with her. Rose had no dissimulation about her; she did not, therefore, pretend to an indifference, which she felt not; but, referring Elliot to her father, frankly acknowledged, that, as far as she was concerned, no obstacle would be thrown in the way of their union.

Captain Wilmot was a plain, honest man; a gentleman by profession and descent, and too honourable himself to suspect others of being otherwise. He was not, therefore, so minute in his inquires respecting the circumstances of Major Elliot, as, a greater degree of prudence or kowledge of the world might have led him to be. From the Major's brother officers, he learned, that the lover of his daughter was a brave and good soldier; the army-list assured him, that he was, truly, the son of an Earl; and, as the individual himself never professed to be rich; as he avowed, on the contrary, that his portion was but slender, and that there was no other probability of its being increased, except by promotion in the army; Captain Wilmot saw no ground for suspicion. He freely gave his consent to the proposed marriage, and freely received Elliot into his house, on the footing of a future son-in-law.

The faith of the lovers had been but a short time plighted, when, among many other little pledges of unalterable affection. the Major presented Rose with a beautiful Arab pony. The animal, as a matter of course, became a prodigious favourite with its mistress. It was gentle and tractable, not only permitting her to mount with the most perfect safety, but coming to her call, and eating peices of bread from her hand. Upon it, she was in the habit of daily riding abroad with her lover; and, truly it would be a hard matter to discover a pair more lovely, or more manifestly formed for each other, than Rose and her pony.

Such was, now, the order of the lovers' existence; and time appeared, at last, to fly on in that state of holy and pure enjoyment, which never fails to accompany the progress of an honourable attachment.

But "the course of true love never did run smooth," as poor Rose soon found to her cost. The wedding-day was now but one short week distant, when Rose, who had agreed to meet Elliot, half way between the barracks and the Toll, set out, one morning, unattended, upon her Arab. Having reached the place of rendezvous, and finding that Elliot had not yet arrived, she determined to ride on a little farther, she accordingly, proceeded, almost unconsciously, though full of apprehension, she knew not why, till, at last the barracks themselves lay before her. Observing that troops were on the parade, her delicacy would not allow her to approach nearer, ; so she reined in her little steed, and partly concealing herself behind the branches of a tree, she resolved to wait there, till the soldiers should be dismissed.

In the meanwhile, the battalion formed itself into a hollow square; a piece of timber, of a triangular shape, was erected in the midst of it. All was now silence; and Elliot, mounted upon a black charger, took his station without the ranks. A moment or two had only passed, when there came, from a part of the building, a guard of soldiers, conducting a man hand-cuffed, and arrayed in an undress, towards the battalion. This last body had hardly entered the square, when a wild shriek, and in a woman's voice, struck upon Rose's ear. A female, at the same instant, rushed from one of the houses, with hair dishevelled, and garments disordered; she held up her clasped hands, and falling down upon her knees, before Elliot's horse, seemed to urge some petition, with all the energy of profound grief. But Elliot turned away from her, and rode within the ranks. The woman rose, uttered another wild scream, and began to tear her hair; when, suddenly, as it would appear, her eyes fell upon Rose, and she ran towards her. Rose trembled exceedingly: "Oh, Lady," cried the woman, frantickly seizing Rose's bridle "Lady, surely, Heaven has heard my prayer and sent you hither!—Save him! For the love of God, save him! I know you have only to speak the word, and it will be done"—"Save whom, my good woman?" replied Rose, deeply affected. "Whom, am I to save? and from what am I to save him?" "My husband! My husband!" exclaimed the unhappy petitioner, now dropping upon her knees; "Save him from the lash! They are about to flog him for a fault which he never committed.—*He* never did it, lady!—Indeed, indeed, he did not!—O, lady, save him! I know the Major can refuse you nothing; speak for him, good lady, and God will bless you for it!"

Rose was quite overcome, and burst into tears. "Heaven's blessing be upon those dear eyes!" cried the soldier's wife, as Rose put her pony to the speed, and made towards the square. But there was no need to enter it; Elliot saw, and flew towards her. "Rose," cried he, reining up his horse, when they met, "this is no place for you. Go, my love, go from the ground; you cannot stay to witness what is going forward."—"Nay, Elliot," replied she; "I will not go. I beseech you not to hurt that poor woman's husband.—He is innocent, he must be innocent! Indeed, indeed. I cannot go, till you promise, me, that he shall not be punished!"

"You know not what you ask, Rose," rejoined Elliot. "Believe me, love! I am not cruel; I would not willingly injure a hair of his head. But the man is a criminal; he has been found guilty by a court-martial, and discipline must be preserved. I would refuse you nothing, and that you know, which I could grant consistently with my honour; but you would not have me sacrifice that?"—"No, Elliot, I would not have you sacrifice your honour; for that is dearer to me than life: but what is there dishonourable in pardoning even a guilty fellow-creature? Is it not the noblest use we can make of power? Oh, Elliot, remember how much we ourselves stand in need of pardon! And, as you hope to be forgiven your own sins, forgive the offence of this criminal. Look to his wife, dear Elliot, and think what I should feel were her and my situation reversed."—"Rose, you have prevailed;" answered the Major; "but, in truth, I wish it had been otherwise,—you have exposed us both. But, yet, I will do as you desire, and follow you." So saying, he turned his horse's head, and galloped back to the square.

As to Rose, her very brain swam round. True, she had performed a humane action, and, for that her conscience rewarded her; but she had hurt, or offended, Elliot; and even an approving conscience was incapable of compensating for that. Besides, had she not, in some degree, overstepped the line of female delicacy, in appearing before a parade of soldiers, and openly exerting her influence over their commanding officer. Such were the thoughts which flitted across her mind, as she rode leisurely towards her home; but she was not suffered to pass thus.—The noise of persons running was behind her; and, in a moment, the woman and her husband were at her side. "That is the lady, Will.," cried the poor wife; "that is she that saved you.—Bless her, Will., thank her and bless her, as she deserves!"—"I cannot thank you, as you deserve, young lady," said the man, "but Heaven will reward you. Ay, and even I may yet do you service. Lady, have a care of what you are about. I have seen you often, where I would not see you again; and have heard of you, what must not be again spoken. Farewell, lady! Your goodness shall not go unrequited: but beware of—"

The soldier looked as if he were about to give utterance to something of importance, when his speech was interrupted by the coming up of Major Elliot. "Begone, sir!" said the Major, addressing the man, in a tone more harsh and authoritative than appeared, to Rose, to be requisite. "Begone, to your quarters; and take care how you get into a scrape again. There may not always be a friend at hand, to save you." The man touched the point of his foraging cap, and, casting an anxious glance at Rose, walked away.

"What was that fellow saying?" asked Elliot,

in a tone of voice which indicated not only a considerable degree of agitation, but an evident desire that the agitation should not be observed. "Nothing," replied Rose; "at least, nothing which is worth repeating. He only thanked me for having pleaded in his favour. But he might have said something worthy of being listened to," added she, with a smile, "had you not sent him away so abruptly." "Indeed!" replied the Major; "and to what might the communication tend, which I unfortunately interrupted?"—"That," answered Rose, "I cannot tell; I only know, that the broken sentence was one of caution; but whether against people or things, or witches, or hob-goblins, you gave me no opportunity to discover."—"Humph!" said Elliot. A considerable pause here ensued in their conversation, during which, Rose cast a timid glance towards her lover; and beheld, with dismay, an expression of violent, and, as she judged, painful anxiety upon his countenance; such as it had never before exhibited. "What is the matter?" cried she, greatly alarmed. "You are ill, Elliot or you are offended with me; and, indeed, I feel that I have done more than I ought to have done." The anxious look departed, instantly, from his visage, and his old sweet smile took its place. "Not so, dear Rose; I cannot be offended with you, though I may wish that this had occurred somewhat differently. But no matter: Rose has had her way, and she is convinced, there is nothing which Elliot would not do to make her happy. Let me, however, obtain one promise from you. Never act again, as you acted to-day; and take no further notice of the persons whom you have obliged.—He is not a good man; and she is a very bad woman; and they may impose upon you,"—"I promise," answered Rose, restored, once more, to her accustomed composure. The remainder of the ride passed, as their rides usually passed, and Elliot spent the day at the Toll.

(To be Continued.)

HON. CAPTAIN KEPPEL'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE.*

The British possessions and commerce of India—the relations which those possessions and that commerce induce us to cultivate, as a nation, with the Asiatic countries which lie between India and our own—and the frequent passage of intelligent individuals through those countries, as an overland route, for going to or returning from India are gradually introducing us to a considerable share of that intimate knowledge, which the several parts of the great region of which we are now speaking, very anciently cultivated with each other; but which, in our remote division of the globe, has long been almost confined to books, and almost worn the aspect of romance, rather than that of faithful history and accurate and familiar description. The extensive area now under contemplation, embraces within its limits some of the countries the most interesting, under every conceivable aspect, to our minds; they are asscoiated with the traces and recollections of our national origin, with our civil history, and with that of our arts, sciences, letters, and civilization, and, above all, with our religion. The regions which lie still further to the eastwasd—the Asiatic contries to the east of the Persian Gulf—have no such popular and national, familiar and even mysterious attractions; their ancient history—their historical remains—their hallowed sites—however interesting to another portion of mankind, have little or nothing to do with our western learning, with the histories which we read, with the allusions to which we are accustomed, with our Greek and Roman classics, with our manners, or with our religious faith. But, when travellers, as now, are able to talk to us of Chaldea (a portion of the modern pashalic of Bagdad), of Bagdad itself, the city of the Califs, and, above all, of the Calif Haroun al Raschid; of the reputed site of the Garden of Eden; of the actual ruins of Babylon, and of the Tower of Babel; all our attention is then awakened, and we receive with eagerness every word that is written concerning scenes that have been ever present to our mind's eye, though yet discernible only through a veil of darkness and of distance.

Captain Keppel, the author of the present interesting work, sailed for England from Bombay; and after touching at Muscat, disembarked at Bussorah, and ascended the Tigris; from Bagdad, he made a short excursion to the reputed ruins of Babylon, on the banks of the Euphrates; and passing through Kermanshah to Teheraum, the present capital of Persia, pursued his way to Bakoo, on the Caspian Sea, and thence, by land, to St. Peterburgh, whence he finally took shipping for England. On the Persian coast, a country pilot ran the ship aground, but without any serious consequences. While measures for retrieving the accident were in progress, "the author of our calamity," says Captain Keppel, "was pacing the deck, the picture of horror and indecision, calling aloud on Mahomet to assist as out of danger;" and adds, "when called to account for his obstinacy, the pilot gave us an answer in the true spirit of predestination: 'If it is God's pleasure that the ship should go ashore, what business is it of mine? It should be observed, however, that the pilot's reply is here erroneously associated with the doctrine of "predestination," since it obviously belongs rather to that of a special and over-ruling Providence. The first and second chapters of Captain Keppel's book introduce us to several instructive traits of Persian and Arabian life and manners. 'Between the two nations there subsists no more (as we think) than the discordance observable in all corresponding instances, though to Captain Keppel it appears in a harsher point of view. "We were much amused," says this gentleman, "with the Sheikh's son, a child of three years' old, whose spirited answers were strong indications of the manner in which his father was bringing him up. I asked him, among other questions, if he was an Arab or a Persian? Indignant that there should be a doubt upon the subject, his little hand grasped the dagger in his girdle, as he replied, in an angry tone, 'God be praised, I am an Arab!'"

At Bussorah (the Balsora of our earlier writers) the English party witnessed the ceremonious entry of a new Governor; and upon occasion of describing the audience granted by that personage, Captain Keppel makes a judicious and gentlemanly remark, highly deserving of practical and more general attention. It was (for example) barbarous ignorance and ill-breeding alone, which induced our last English Embassy to refuse the performance of the *co-too* at the court of Pekin.

"During this visit we wore our hats, in conformity to the Eastern custom of always keeping the head covered; and agreeable to an exclusive privilege granted to Englishmen, we did not take off our shoes. Without entering into the merits of that John Bull policy, which exacts from the natives of the country in which we are residing, a conformity to our customs, instead of our adopting theirs, the privilege we Englishmen claim, both at Bagdad and at this place, of keeping on our shoes in the presence of the Pasha, certainly does appear an useless acquisition of privilege on our parts, and one that cannot but be highly offensive to their Asiatic feelings.

"It is scarcely necessary to mention, that throughout the East, the mere act of a native entering a room with shoes on, is the greatest possible insult, as it is on the floor that all meals are eaten. Let us put the question to ourselves. Would any of us be pleased, if a foreigner were to claim the right of coming from the streets in his dirty boots, and of dancing up and down our dinner-table?"

At Bussorah, also, the party witnessed a horse-race, in which the English manner was imitated execrably; and a betrothment, according to the singular custom of the place.

After these allusions to the light and agreeable nature of the greater proportion of the contents of Captain Keppel's volume, and of the easy and well-written form in which it is communicated, we make no apology for the haste with which we no proceed to pages of a graver or at least an intenser interest, as being devoted either to some of those objects of that majestic and attractive antiquity to which we have made reference, or else to such as are bright with the enchantment of Arabian fiction; for Captain Keppel, throughout all this part of his journey, travels with the alternate volumes of Scripture and of the Thousand and One Nights in his hand; and compares continually, as he goes, the text of either page with the objects before his eyes. From the concluding words of the subjoined passage, the reader will see that the Wahhabees, of whom so much has been said at recent dates, are by no means of very recent original.

"Mr. Hamilton, two officers of the Alligator, and myself, went to Zobeir, a town eight miles distant, to examine some ruins in the neighbourhood, supposed, by some, to be those of the ancient city of Bussorah. Within two miles of Zobeir, the remains of a wall can be traced; and here commence the ruins, which are very extensive Large fragments of stone pillars lie scattered in every direction; many of these remaining in the original position, show that the former buildings were spacious, and supported by colonnades. About a mile west of Zobeir, the remains of buildings are much more indicative of former splendours, than elsewhere. Our guides informed us, that this quarter was formerly inhabited by the wealthy Barmecides, of whom mention is made in the Arabian Nights. This noble family was of Persian extraction, but settling afterwards in the cities of Bagdad and Bussorah, its members enjoyed, under several successive Caliphs, the highests honours of the state. The portion of a handsome arch, containing a Cufic inscription, was pointed out to us, as the Jamee Ali Barmekee, the tomb of Ali the Barmecide. This personage was the uncle of our old acquaintance the Vizier Giaffer, of Arabian Nights' celebrity. Half a mile to the west of this tomb, is a small mosque, covered with glazed tiles, containing the tomb of Zobeir, an Arab chief, from whom the neighbouring town derives its name. This chieftain was one of the earliest followers of Mahomet, and was slain at the battle of the Camel, which was fought near this place; an action memorable in the Mahometan annals, as the first in which the arms of the "faithful" were stained with civil blood.

"It would be difficult to assign a correct date to these ruins. D'Anville supposes them to belong to the city of the Orchæni, a sect of Chaldean astronomers and mathematicians. Niebuhr, and other travellers, say they are those of ancient Bussorah; but then the time in which that city was founded, has never been correctly defined. By some, we are assured that Bussorah owed it existence to Omar, in the 14th year of the Hegira, and 635th of the Christian era; and by others it is attributed to the Roman Emperor Trajan, who reigned five hundred years previous to the former date.

"We were met within a mile of Zobeir by Hajee Yusuf, one of the principal inhabitants, who, with two or three horsemen, paid us the compliment of preceding us into town. On arriving at the Hajee's house, we alighted from our horses, and partook of a plentiful Arab breakfast.

"Zobeir has regular streets, and an air of cleanliness that must strike every one coming from the stinking city of Bussorah. It was built a century ago, by some Arabs who fortified themselves in it against the attacks of that desperate gang of Mahometan dissenters—the Wahhabbees, so called from their leader Abdool Wahheb."

Leaving the ship, and ascending the Tigris toward Bagdad in a boat, the travellers soon arrived at IL Jeseerab, also called Irak Arabia, and Babylonia, the seat, as locally reputed, of primeval Paradise.

A little higher up the river, the party came in sight of the Hammerine Mountains; and passed a building venerated and enriched by both Jews and Mahometans, as the tomb of the prapbet Ezra; and hereabout Captain Keppel killed a brace of partridges "in the Garden of Eden."

Some wood-engraving, which, in addition to a map and two or three lithographic prints, illustrate this volume of travels, contribute, in the succeeding and subsequent chapters, to give precision to our ideas of the antiquities which Captain Keppel soon begins to bring to our notice; but we shall introduce these subjects (as they are also introduced by Captain Keppel) with a short extract, descriptive of the general appearance of the ruins of ancient buildings in the country traversed.

"Shortly afterwards, we came upon some extensive ruins on the left bank of the river, which we landed to examine: indeed, from hence to Bagdad, this now desert tract bears the marks of having once been covered with large and populous cities. Previous to entering upon a description of this place, a few general observations are necessary respecting the appearance of all ruins of this once populous region.

"The soil of ancient Assyria and Babylonia consists of a fine clay, mixed with sand, with which, as the waters of the river retire, the shores are covered. This compost, when dried by the heat of the sun, becomes a hard and solid mass, and forms the finest material for the beautiful bricks for which Babylon was so celebrated, We all put to the test the adaptation of this mud for pottery, by taking some of it while wet from the bank of the river, and then moulding it into any form we pleased. Having been exposed to the sun for half an hour, it become as hard as stone. These remarks are important, as the indication of buildings throughout this region are different from of those of other countries, the universal substitution of brick for stone being observed in all the numerous ruins we visited, including those of the great cities of Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and of the mighty Babylon herself, for which we have the authority of Scripture, that her builders 'had brick for stone, and slime had they for morta.

"In consequence of this circumstance, the ruins now before us, which our guides called Mumlitheh, instead of showing fragments of pillars or any marks by which we might conjecture the order of architecture, exhibit an accumulation of mounds, which on a dead flat, soon attract the eyes of a traveller, and have at first sight the appearance of sandy hillocks. On a nearer inspection they prove to be square masses of brick, facing the cardinal points, and, though sometimes much worn by the weather, built with much regularity; the neighbourhood of these large mounds is strewed with fragments of tile, broken pottery, and manufactured vitreous substance. Coins, the incontestable proof of former population, are generally to be found. In this place they are so abundant, that many persons come from Bagdad in the dry season to search for them. Aboo Nasir told us that some time ago he found a pot full of coins; and Mr. Hart picked up two, with apparently Cufic inscriptions, but their characters were not very decypherable. Near the place where they were found. was the fragment of a vessel which possibly contained them.

But, though neither the foregoing remarks, nor the materials for building which it brings under our review, would lead us to expect the existence of "pillars" or columns among the decorations or resources of Babylonish edifices; and though. perhaps, we ought at least to hesitate at believing that the *invention* of the column could have had place upon such a soil; yet we presently find Captain Keppel presenting us with the figure of what, in the first instance, indeed, he calls a pillar or column, but afterward describes as resembling those ancient columns (sometimes, we believe, called towers) "so common in Ireland."

"Half a mile from the banks of the river was the portion of a pillar, composed of sun-burnt bricks, twenty feet two inches high, and sixty-three feet in circumference. It consisted of eight layers of bricks, several compartments of seven layers placed horizontally, and one vertically; between the layers was interpersed cement, one-half the thickness of the brick. The pillar stands at the eastern side of a large mass of ruins, apparently the remains of an extensive palace, or temple; that portion which is left, proves it to be detached, and there were evidently no means of ascending it."

If this "column, of sixty-three feet in circumference," was at any time a part only of another building, our notions of the magnitude, as well as of the ornamental character of that building, must be enhanced indeed! But was it not more probably a detached and independent object?

At page 67, we have the sculptured figure of the lower limbs of a sitting female, with long vestments, wrought in granite, and much resembling the corresponding portions of the Egyptian figures of Isis; but the Mahometan antiquaries of the country relate, that it is all that now remains of a brother and sister, whom God, for their sins, turned into stone.—The view and description of the Tauk Kisra, on the site of the ancient Ctesiphon, discover to us the remains of a palace of very large dimensions.

But, refraining from further reference to the particulars of Babylonish antiquities, we content ourselves in this place, with citing Captain Keppel's very succinct and satisfactory statement of that important point—his grounds "for supposing the ruins he visited were those of Babylon:" we merely observe, in addition, that while upon the spots, our author found ample reason for reliance upon the measurements, and every other particular which was given to the world, by the late estimable English consul at Bagdad, Mr. Rich.

"From this place, the ruins of the once mighty Babylon are distinctly visible, presenting the appearance of a number of irregular and mis-shapen hills. Fourteen miles to the N. N. E. is the Tower of Babel, known by the name of Nimrod's Tower, Since my return to England, I have been occasionally asked, what grounds I had for supposing the ruins I visited were those of Babylon. Rennell has so completely established their identity with that city, that I shall merely state the following reasons for belief.

"The place in question is still called Babel by the natives of the country. The traditions of Oriental writers, and those of the neighbouring Arabs, assign the highest antiquity to the ruins. The accounts given by ancient authors, and the position agrees in the relative distance of Babylon from other great cities: the city of Seleucia, for instance, to the north-east, and that of Is to the north-west. The ruins seen by me correspond with all ancient accounts, both in their geographical relation to Babylon, and to the peculiar discription of building. The appearance of the fallen city is precisely that which the divine writings predict Babylon should exhibit after her downfall. The geographical accounts convince me, that Babylon could not have stood elsewhere than on the spot I visited; and the prodigious remains are conclusive evidence that they could have belonged to no other city.

"The next point for consideration is, the reason why greater remains of Babylon are not to be found? Remembering the circumstances under which this city was built, there will be no difficulty in accounting for the deficiency. It is the vast size of Babylon, and not the want ot durability in its materials, that ought to excite our wonder. I have before stated, on the authority of Scripture, that the builders of Babylon substituted "bricks for stone, and slime for mortar;" a peculiarity which is mentioned by Herodotus, and various ancient authors; and I have also remarked on the ready adaptation of the wet mud on the banks of the river for the making of bricks. When we consider the sandy nature of the soil on which Babylon stood, the perishable materials of which the city was composed and the many large cities that have been built of the ruins; when it is remembered, that workmen have been constantly employed in removing the bricks; that for two thousand years the ruins have been subject to the operations of the weather, and that in consequence of the Euphrates periodically overflowing its banks, they are for two months of every year in a state of inundation;—we ought the rather to-be surprised, that such vast masses should have withstood so many concurring causes for total extinction. From these circumstances, I take it for granted, that all the ordinary buildings are crumbled into dust, and that only the remains of the largest exist.

"Whoever has seen the mud habitations of an eastern city, will readily accede to this suggestion. If any further argument were wanting, the fact mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, that the greater portion of the place within the walls was ploughed up in his time, would be, in my opinion, conclusive evidence.

"After stating upon what grounds I rest my belief in the identity of these ruins, it is fair to add, that our party, in common with other travellers, have totally failed in discovering any traces of the city walls.

"The divine predictions against Babylon have been so literally fulfilled in the appearance of the ruins, that I am disposed to give the fullest signification to the words of Jeremiah, that "the broad walls of Babylon shall be utterly broken." We are told by Herodotus, that Babylon was surrounded by a very wide and deep trench, with the earth of which the wall was constructed. This wall was 200 cubits or 300 feet high. When Darius took Babylon, being exasperated against the inhabitants for the resistance they had shown him, he reduced their wall from its original height to 50 cubits, As his object was evidently to incapacitate the proud citizens from again opposing him, it is highly probable that he refilled the trench with the earth which had been taken from it. The work of destruction did not stop here. Xerxes, on returning from his ill-fated Grecian expedition, is said to have levelled the remaining part of the wall. This statement, however, must not be taken too literally. St. Jerome, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era, states, that the wall was still standing; nevertheless, the reduction by Xerxes must have been very considerable. From the time of Jerome, no mention is made of Babylon for several centuries, in which interval it is most probable that what remained of the wall must have contributed to the building of the numerous cities which have been formed out of these ruins."

The accounts of the mendicant order of Calendars, of the tomb of Zobeide, and of a visit to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bagdad, can by no means fail to interest the reader.

Tearing ourselve away from Captain Keppel's very alluring account of his stay at Bagdad, (the City of Gardens,) and from Gaur, (the City of Magicians,) we are equally obliged to hurry our reluctant steps through Kermanshah, where the Persian domination takes place of the Turkish. The length of the description of the funeral of a deceased Prince, (associating its circumstances, as, to a limited extent, we do, with those of a recent and lamented occurrence among ourselves,) prevents us from extracting it. We allow ourselves room, however, for remarking on the barbarian combination which that description presents, not only of many observances entirely similar to our own, but of many features of the most polished manners, united, nevertheless, with others of the most gross character. On the road from the capital to the place of sacred deposit, the convoy halted for a night in a caravanserai, where the royal chief-mourner, (the son of the deceased,) together with the chief priest, were foremost in a carousing party—got drunk—and sang the most licentious, not to say the most loathsome songs. It is remarked upon this occasion by Captain Keppel, that "some Persian love-songs have been elegantly translated into English by one of the most flowery peots of the last century; but the reader would throw down the verses with disgust if he were aware of the objects to whom these amotory effusions are generally addressed."

The author's arrival at Teheraun, and his account of the Persian Court, along with further displays of Persian manners, and Persian antiquities, would easily detain us for many pages further; and the more so, because we think it an object of interest to impress upon English readers in general, as well that ancient connexion which, as we have above hinted, unites themselves and the Persians, both for common Scythian origin and for community of all fundamental ideas---as also that modern and hourly increasing connexion which, as we have also above hinted, our Indian empire creates and dictates, as matter of state policy, at the present day. At the funeral of the Prince of Kermanshah, the music played was chiefly English, and, amongst the rest, the air of "Rule Britannia:" the English name is in general repute in Persia; and we may here add, from another source than Captain Keppel's volume, a brief view of the existing English ascendancy in Persia. The Persian troops are commanded by English officers, clothed in English uniforms, and supplied with English arms, An English officer (Major Hart) is Generalissimo of the Persian forces; the physician of the Prince Royal, Abbas Meerza, (Dr. Cormic) is an Englishman. At the date of the last advices to England, Colonel Macdonald Kinneir, the British Chargé d'Affaires, was with the king of Persia, who was then about to proceed to the frontiers to

* Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Euphrates, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, St. Petersburgh, &c. &c. in the year 1824. By Captain the Hon. George Keppel, 4to pp. 338.

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join Prince Abbas. In short, the whole machinery of the Persian Government is put into motion by English agents, and by English influence. It may be remarked, too, that within a very recent period, all foreigners except the English, were ordered to quit the Persian territory. The national policy it may be scarcely necessary to subjoin) which dictates this close intimacy of England with Persia, refers to the joint interest of both in the defence of the latter against the power of Russia---Persia struggling for her own independence, and England for preventing the general aggrandisement of Russia, and especially for the prevention of a Russian acquisition of Persia as a means of annoyance, at the least, if not of overthrow, of the English empire in India. There are those who suspect a connexion between the existing troubles at the two opposite points of Persia and Portugal; that is, that Russia foments the discord in the Iberian Peninsula, in order to divert the English resources from the assistance of Persia, and from the ultimate defence of India.

From Teheraun, Captain Keppel and his friends, as before stated, passed into the Russian territory, and thence by Bakoo on the Caspian Sea, by the Desert of Astrakhan, and through the midst of the Lesguy, Calmuc, and Nogai Tartars, to St. Petersburgh.

"One morning," says the author, "as we were changing horses, a state prisoner, guarded and heavily manacled, drove up to the inn door. He looked pale and dispirited: no one appeared to be acquainted with the nature of his accusation. He had been suddenly taken from his family at Vladimir, had been travelling night and day, and was not to be allowed to stop till he arrived at St. Petersburgh. It was with a shudder I heard, that he was, in all probability, likely to perish under the dreadful lash of the knout."

Of the easy and agreeable manner in which Captain Keppel has throughout communicated his information we have already spoken; and in laying down his book, we have only further to remark, that it has everywhere both amused and instructed us, and that we are struck with the very competent amount of enterprise, intelligence, learning, and good taste which have stamped the whole of his observations and researches.

THE REFUGE FOR THE HOUSELESS.

During the last week, the receiving houses opened for the Refuge of the Houseless Poor were crowded with objects, many of them of a class whom the public could little suspect to be liable to such extreme necessity as to compel them to ask in charity a bed of straw, and bread and water, to save them from perishing. In the course of the week, it became necessary, from the crowded state of the receiving-house at Grub-street, to give some of the applicants money, to provide them with beds, and amongst others to some Irish families. The danger of giving such extraordinary relief, as to hold out a temptation to applicants, was afterwards manifested. The news that money was to be had, soon reached St. Gile's, and on the two following nights, the Refuge was almost overwhelmed by colonies from thence, demanding relief, which it became necessary to refuse. In the course of the week, two agricultural labourers died of diseases, probably induced by poverty, and brought to a fatal crisis by hunger. Dr. Conquest has been highly assiduous in his attentions to the sick, and the greatest care has been uniformly taken, by enforcing cleanliness in the objects relieved, to preserve health.

Many instances have occurred where the gentlemen in attendance have had opportunities of interfering to save individuals from misery and ruin. A few nights since the attention of a number of the committee was attracted by a young girl of about 16 years of age, who appeared weeping among many female applicants, whose long wretchedness had rendered them callous. On investigating her case, it appeared, from her own statement, that she had that morning left her home in a fit of despair. The next day an enquiry was instituted into the truth of her statement, when it was ascertained that she was the daughter of a person who holds a situation in the service of a public company. The mother did not appear highly qualified to preside over a family, and to maintain a moral discipline. In the course of the morning she had fallen in a violent passion with her daughter, and thrown a bowl at her head. The daughter declared she would no longer submit to this treatment, and would go elsewhere to seek a livelihood, whatever might become of her. The mother, after her passion had cooled, confirmed the daughter's resolution, and, as she saw her leave the house, bade her good-bye, and said she hoped she would do well. The miserable girl wandered about the streets until night-fall, when, the weather being extremely severe, she was driven to apply for admission at the Refuge. Her person was highly attractive.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
FEBRUARY 19.

HOGARTH'S PICTURES.—Two original pictures by Hogarth, one of "Midnight Modern Conversations," and the "other Hudson's Bay Ticket Porters," have been lately removed from the walls of the Elephant public house, in Fenchurch-street, and transferred to canvass. Hogarth, in 1723, lodged at this house, and having run up a score, which he could not pays painted the first picture to liquidate the deb. The design become popular, and customers, thronged to see the painting. Hogarth ran up another score, and was again called on to satisfy his landlord in a similar manner; he then executed the second picture. Here they both remained till a report that the House was about to be taken down attracted much attention, and the Marquis of Stafford sent an agent to ascertain whether it was possible to save the paintings. The agent abandoned the idea of attempting to restore them. M. Colnaghi, of Cockspur-street, offered a hundred guineas for each of the paintings, if they could be extracted out from the wall. No one, however, would make the experiment until a Mr. Hall, a patron of the arts, stepped in, and under the impression that a removal was quite practicable. punchased them unconditionally of the late landlady. Mr. Hall devoted himself to the task, and succeeded, to the astonishment of every body, in moving the paintings from the wall. The great artist, to obviate the difficulty which a rough surface presented, had laid on the paint with a most liberal hand, so that time and heat had cemented the ground into a degree of hardness almost equal to that of marble. A celebrated picture-liner was successful in separating the mortar from the paint, and, after infinite labour, succeeded in transforming them to canvass. They are now in the hands of a picture-dealer.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Till some final arrangement, is made, in consequence of the Earl Liverpool's illness, Lord Bathurst to take his Lordship's share of business.—Mr. Huskisson recovering from his illness—he took an airing on Saturday and Sunday.—Sale of Duke of York's furniture last week realized upwards of 6000l.—the plate comes to the hammer next month—a public meeting was held Monday for erecting a monument to memory of His Royal Highness—Duke of Wellington in the chair.—Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived in town for the season,—Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of Grenadier Guards, inspected 2d and 3d battalions and four companies of that regiment on Saturday in Hyde Park.---Reported that Duke of Devonshire will succeed Marquis Wellesley as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland---Mr. O'Connell very wrath that His Grace should accept the situation without stipulating for Catholic Emancipation.—More converts from Catholic faith to Protestantism enumerated in Irish papers—so much importance attached to these conversions that it would seem the writers flatter themselves they are the precursors of a general reformation.—Lord Granville, our Ambassador at Paris, coming to England, to, take his seat in Parliament, and thereby enable himself to vote by proxy.—Lord Seaford, (Mr. Ellis) coming home for a similar purpose—the alledged cause to support their friend Mr. Canning in his efforts for Catholic Emancipation—a Paris paper assigns another reason for Lord G.'s return, and gives him a distinguished post in English Ministry,—Mr. Serjeant Vaughan sworn in Saturday one of the Barons of Exchequer *vice* Mr. Baron Graham, resigned---understood he takes the Oxford Circuit.—Baron Garrow confined to his house by indisposition.—Hyde Park on Sunday thronged with fashionable and genteel company, the banks of the Serpentine exhibiting a gay promenade—a double line of carriages in close columns extended from Grosvenor Gate to Kensington, Gardens.—A vacancy in East India Direction, from resignatiou of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., after 45 years' devotion to the interests of the company—Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. R. Carnac, and Mr. J. L. Lusbington are candidates,—Two defaulters declared Friday and Saturday on Stock Exchange to considerable amount, Mr. Patient and Mr. Percival Smith—the former deficient upwards of 20,000l., but a dividend 6s. 8d. anticipated--- both had speculated for a decline, that is, were *Bears*—the great Jew *Bull* said to have gained half a million. by acting on behalf of funds rising—they got up last week 1 per cent.—Remains of Lady Carrington interred Monday in family vault, at St. Peter's, Nottingham, followed by Lord Carrington, the Hon. Robert Smith, Earl Stanhope, Lord Granville Somerset, and several branches of the family,—Oxford University signing a petition against Cathotic Emancipation.-Windsor likely to be lighted with gas—the King intends introducing it into the Castle.—Ague prevails to a severe extent in neighbourhood of Aylesbury, as well as in several villages near Bedford—in Harrowden, 100 out of 180 persons said to be suffering from that disorder.—Mr. G. N. Atherton, youngest son of Colonel Atherton, of Street Court, Herts, drowned 15th inst. while skaiting in Kensington Gardens.—Licenced victuallers of London have subscribed 3300l. for building an asylum for aged and infirm members of their calling.

On Friday a public meeting of the inhabitents of York and its vicinity was held at the Guildhall, relative to the burning of Hindoo widows, the Lord Mayor in the chair. It was shown that the practice was contrary to the religious books of the natives of the highest authority, that it was a voluntary act, not commanded by law, and that the suppression of the inhuman practice might be effected with the most perfect safety to our Indian dominions. In particular, it was stated, on good authority, that the late Marquis of Hastings had declared that he would have prohibited these acts of self-immolation, in case he could have relied upon the popular voice being in his favour in England; the danger, in his opinion, being in England, and not in India.--*Doncaster Gazett.*

LAUSANNE, FEB. 2.—The *Lausanne Gazette*, besides other news favourable to the Greeks, such as the defeat of the Turks at Athens and Arachova (Fabvier is now Governor of the Acropolis), and the approach of Karriskaki to Missolonghi, gives the following:—"Letters from Trieste of the 14th January, announce (after letters from Zante of the 1st) that Miaulis had attacked the Turkish fleet near Zea, taken two corvettes and three brigs, and sunk or dispersed the remainder. Letters from Zante of 9th. January say, that Ibrahim being intrenched between Modon and Navarin, was attacked by the combined forces of Colocotroni, Nikitas, Geneus. and Botzaris 3,000 strong; he battle bloody, and the noise of the cannon was heard for five leagues. Ibrahim, at the head of 3,000 men, endeavoured to break through the troops of Geneous, but was repulsed with loss; and after an action of five hours, his troops were driven into Modon, leaving 1,500 killed on the field, a great number of wounded and prisoners, 14 pair of colours, 8 cannon, and 300 horses. Another letter from Zante, of the same date, says, it was reported that Redschid Pacha, after having been beaten in Euboea, had perished in a bloody battle; that the town of Caristo had fallen into the hands of the Greeks; and that Miaulis had again beaten an Egyptian Fleet between Candia and Cerigo."

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady, for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan;—He politely handed his fair neighbour a Bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following text:—2d epistle of John, verse 5th: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the begining, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the following: 2d chapter of Ruth, 10th verse; "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the 12th verse of the 3d epistle of John:—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face." From the above interview the marriage took place the ensuing week.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A whimsical circumstance occurred here a short time ago to Mr. Liston, who, by the bye, has returned to Brighton. A gentleman who resides at the north part of the town, got into a stage coach which was about to start from Castle-square, for the purpose of riding as far as his residence. Observing that there was already a gentleman in the coach, he said as he got in, "I hope I don't intrude;" but was surprised on seating himself to find the droll face of Mr. Liston staring upon him. He had scarcely discovered who his companion was, when the porter opened the door, and told the gentleman that he must give up his seat as the person for whom it was taken had arrived. He therefore got out, and saying that it was of no consequence, "as he would drop in again another time," he left the real Paul Pry in the coach to proceed on his destination.—*Brighton Gazette.*

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